DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Annual Report of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, for the year 1934-35.

TENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA.
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Annual Report of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, for 1934-35.

CHAPTER I.

Organization, Staff and Tours.

I.—ESTABLISHMENT.

1. Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., was in charge of the department from the beginning of the year under review till the 21st March 1935, on which date he proceeded on leave and Mr. Y. A. Godbole, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, took over charge of the department in addition to his own duties. He was relieved by me on the 16th April 1935.

II.—TOURS.

2. During the year Mr. Lall spent 196 days on tour, including 79 days at Ranchi during the camp season; Mr. Rao, Textile Expert, toured 175 days; Babu D. N. Sen, Superintendent of Fisheries, 78 days, and Maulavi Muhammad Yasin, Intelligence Officer, 41 days. The circle officers of North Bihar, South Bihar and Orissa and Chota Nagpur circles toured 93, 178 and 189 days respectively.

CHAPTER II.

Technical Education and Industrial Training.

I.—REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 1934-35.

3. The demand for industrial training continued to be keen and the applications for admission to the various industrial schools far exceeded their capacities. This is a happy indication of a growing appreciation of industrial education. New schemes for expansion were held up on account of financial stringency. The total number of Government technical and industrial institutions offering technical education and industrial training of all kinds

remained at 12 as in the previous year. There was, however, an increase by 1 in the number of aided institutions, making a total of 11 against 10 in the previous year. A complete list is given in appendix B. The total number of pupils in attendance at the close of the year increased from 1,816 in the previous year to 2,066.

4. The Principal of the Bihar College of Engineering continued to work as the Inspector of Technical Schools.

5. The courses of instruction in both the Government and the aided institutions remained unaltered.

6. A special class in wiring and electrical fittings was opened at the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, under the supervision of the Principal, Bihar College of Engineering. The standard of intelligence and grasp of electrical principles of those who attended the class was poor but it is hoped that with greater publicity of the scheme, better class of students would be forthcoming.

7. *Grants-in-aid.*—During the year under review, the department sanctioned recurring grants-in-aid to various technical and industrial institutions amounting to Rs. 31,020, as shown in appendix C.

8. The total expenditure incurred on technical and industrial institutions, both Government and aided, was Rs. 5,24,473 as against Rs. 5,11,112 in the previous year.

II.—Progress of Government Technical Institutes.

9. *Bihar College of Engineering.*—There was no change in the standard or in the course of instruction. The college has, however, now been recognised by the City and Guilds of London Institute. The advantage of this is that in certain branches of engineering, graduates of the college need present themselves for examination only in the final paper for the full technological certificate of the above institute. This year most of the students have entered for "*Structural Engineering*".

(*i*) *Civil Engineering Degree Course.*—(*a*) *Admission.* —Although the general economic depression continued, there was an increase from 31 to 41 in the number of applications received for admission. In spite of this increase, the number of applications from persons belonging to the province or domiciled therein fell short

of the number of seats available, and, therefore, six admissions were made from amongst the candidates from outside the province. Altogether 23 candidates, including repeaters, were admitted.

(*b*) *Examinations*.—The results are given below :—

1st year : 19 appeared and all passed.

2nd year : 18 appeared of whom 10 passed.

3rd year : 14 appeared of whom 12 passed.

4th year : 29 appeared of whom 27 passed.

The Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship, which lapsed in the previous year for want of a qualified candidate, was awarded during the year to Mr. Bibhuti Bhushan Dutta, who is now undergoing practical training in Hull, Yorkshire.

(*ii*) *Civil Engineering Subordinate Course*.—The number of applications for admission increased from 50 in the previous year to 61 in the year under review, 32 students, including repeaters, were admitted. 37 took the final certificate examination, of whom 18 passed. Students of the College secured the first four places in the combined Civil Engineering Subordinate Board Examination held in 1934-35 and all the four guaranteed posts in the Public Works Department.

(*iii*) *Industrial Diploma Course*.—The Industrial Diploma Course continued to attract an increasing number of students and there were as many as 110 applications for admission, of which only 21 candidates could be admitted. 18, 17, 16, 11 and 12 students appeared at the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year workshop practical examinations respectively of whom 13, 17, 16, 11 and 12 passed. 12, 9, 7, 8 and 5 students sat for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year theory examinations respectively of whom 8, 6, 5, 7 and 5 respectively passed.

The total strength of the college on the 31st March 1935, fell from 257 in the previous year to 244.

(*iv*) Pleaders' and Munsifs' Survey classes were held as usual. The former was attended by 24 pleaders and the latter by 4 probationary Munsifs. Twenty pleaders

appeared at the Pleaders' Survey Examination of whom only 7 passed.

(*v*) *Career of ex-students.*—The last earthquake helped to relieve unemployment amongst the engineers, and 131 out of 136 who graduated since 1927 were reported to be employed although most of them on temporary basis. Although no definite information is available, it is possible that the remaining five were also employed as they have not been approaching the Principal for employment.

10. With the exception of the Principal's bungalow, all earthquake damages have been made good.

11. *Orissa School of Engineering.*—

(*i*) *Civil Engineering Subordinate Course.*—(*a*) *Admission.*—The course of study for the Civil Engineering Subordinate class remained the same as in the previous year. There was an increase from 35 to 42 in the number of candidates who offered themselves for admission. Out of them, 21 were admitted.

(*b*) *Examinations.*—The results are given below :—

1st year : 17 appeared and all passed.

2nd year : 14 appeared of whom 9 passed.

3rd year : 22 appeared of whom 11 passed.

In the Final Civil Engineering Subordinate Board Examination, the school did not do very well this year and none of the four guaranteed appointments in the Public Works Department were secured by the students of the school.

(*ii*) *Industrial Diploma Course.*—The number of applications for admission increased from 39 to 48 of which 20 were admitted. 10, 10, 7, 3 and 3 students appeared at the first, second, third, fourth and fifth year theory examinations respectively, of whom 9, 8, 4, 3 and 3 respectively passed. 14, 11, 11, 5 and 8 students appeared at the first, second, third, fourth and fifth year workshop practical examinations respectively and all passed. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1935, was 107 against 112 in the previous year.

(*iii*) *Equipment.*—Besides the machinery purchased last year for the science laboratory, a few more were purchased this year. One polishing machine, one hand shearing, one hand punching and one beading machine were also

purchased. The receipt on account of private work in the workshop fell from Rs. 3,126 to Rs. 1,850 in the year under review. The decrease is due to the less number of work received from outside.

(*iv*) *Career of ex-students.*—Out of 21 passed students who completed their practical training, 2 got guaranteed employments in the Public Works Department and 6 got temporary posts in the Public Works Department, in the earthquake area.

12. *Ranchi Technical School.*—During the year under review 45 students were admitted as against 53 in the previous year. Of these 32 were assigned to the Industrial Diploma class, 6 to the Improver's class and 7 to the Leather Working class. The total number of students on the roll of the school on the 31st March 1935, was 165, which was 11 more than the number in the previous year, while the maximum number of students during the year 212 as against 255 of the previous year. 28 students completed the course of training during the year under report. The receipt on account of private work done by the school was Rs. 5,970 as against Rs. 4,257 in the previous year.

13. *Tirhut Technical Institute.*—The Institute continued to maintain its popularity. No less than 177 applications were received, of which only 41 could be admitted and the rest were refused admission for want of accommodation. The total strength of the institute on the 31st March 1935, was 85 as against 87 in the previous year. 17, 13, 11, 5 and 9 appeared at the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year Diploma Examinations respectively. All of them passed the practical examinations while 13, 8, 6 and 2 respectively passed the theoretical examinations.

The receipt during the year for work undertaken by the institute amounted to Rs. 4,263 as against Rs 6,735 in the previous year. This decrease in receipt was partly due to interruption of work necessitated by the change of the Superintendent.

The rented hostel building having collapsed in the last earthquake and no other suitable house being available, boarders were accommodated in temporary grass huts in the institute compound.

14. *Dehri Workshop Industrial Classes.*—There was no change in the method or standard of teaching. As admission is made in alternate years, there was no admission of new students during the year and only the 2nd and 4th year classes were working. The total number of boys on the roll in both the classes was 12, of which 5 were in the 2nd year and 7 in the 4th year. The students got their stipends according to the result of the examinations and within the sanctioned limit, viz., within annas 7 to annas 8 per day in the 4th year and annas 4 per day in the 2nd year class.

15. *Evening Mining Classes.*—The classes reopened as usual in June 1934, and lectures were delivered for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year classes at both Jharia and Sijua. Besides the three years' course, the following special course of lectures were also delivered.

1. A three months' course on mine survey.
2. A special course of ten lectures on 'Mine gases and gas testing' in Hindi.

Thirty-six students were enrolled at Jharia and 11 at Sijua as compared with 40 and 11 respectively last year. Nine students sat for the 1st year examination of whom 7 passed; 7 sat for the 2nd year examination of whom 6 passed; and 11 sat for the 3rd year examination of whom 7 passed. Three of the mining class students were successful at the Second Class Certificate of Competency examination and one at the Colliery Surveyors' Certificate examination. Ten lectures in Hindi on Practical Coal Mining were delivered at the five centres as in the previous year. The number of students attending vernacular lectures increased from 178 in the previous year to 220 in the year under review.

16. *Printing and Book-binding Classes.*—The classes continued to give training in (1) composing, (2) letter-press printing and (3) book-binding, as in previous years. The courses of study remained unchanged.

The total number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 35 against 34 in the previous year. Twelve students sat for the final examination of whom 9 passed.

17. *Phulbani Industrial School.*—The number of students on the roll was 24. Seven new students, viz. two in weaving, four in carpentry and one in smithy, were admitted during the year.

Six students sat for the final examination and all passed.

The amount credited on account of commercial work done was Rs. 1,733 against Rs. 1,635 in the previous year.

18. *Cottage Industries Institute.*—This unique institute of handicrafts continued to be as popular as in the past and attracted as many as 537 candidates for admission in January 1935. But of these only 74 could be admitted and about 86 per cent of the applicants had to be disappointed. The training given in the different handicrafts, as in the past, was of intensive and thoroughly practical character with class lessons in drawing, designing and theory pertaining to the trade for only one day in a week. The syllabus for practical exercises was revised and instructive charts giving the current cost of raw materials, wages and margin of profits in the manufacture of important staple goods, in which the students received training, were prepared and prominently displayed in the workshops.

The average attendance of the students during the year was 65.6, and 66 students received stipends. At the end of the course in December 1934, 51 students appeared for and 50 passed successfully in the final examination and were awarded certificates.

(*a*) The activities of the various departments of the institute are briefly reported in the following paragraphs.

(*i*) *Cotton weaving section.*—Sixteen students were trained in this section of whom 14 passed the annual examination. In addition to these students, one deputed by the Harijan Seva Sang of Cuttack and the other by the Kanara Saraswat Association of Bombay were also trained. The cloth woven by these students in the course of their practical training increased by 10 per cent during the year. Ten new patterns were designed for bedspreads and cotton *saris* and a simpler method of warping and sizing was introduced. A lattice dobby designed by the Weaving

Instructor and the take-up motion purchased from the Central Weaving Institute, Benares, were tested as regards their suitability for weaving Bihar textiles. Two "*newar*" looms locally manufactured were also tested and supplied to private parties. Twelve samples of cloth sent by the Prisons and Police Departments were analysed and tested for their quality in respect of texture and fastness to washing, light, etc.

(*ii*) *Dyeing and calico printing section.*—As in previous years the Purdah manufacturing section provided ample facilities for the practical training of students of this section. Twelve students, of whom 10 were stipendiaries, were trained in this section and all of them were successful in their annual examination. Two students deputed by the Assam Government also received some training for 3 months. 31,004 lbs. of both cotton and woollen yarn, 62 dozens of socks and stockings and $62\frac{3}{4}$ dozens of *Izarbands* were dyed and 100 pieces of *saris* and *lehafs* were printed by the students. The value of this output during the year under review, which increased by nearly 40 per cent over that of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 10,179 and reached a record figure. The printing mistri, appointed about the end of the official year, cut blocks for 8 new designs prepared for *sari* borders. Some of the ex-students of this section formed themselves into an association (called Bihar Dyers' Association) and started dyeing and printing fabrics for the public under the supervision of the departmental staff. Several of the ex-students of this section have found employment in the dyeing and printing factories of Bhagalpur.

(*iii*) *Knitting section.*—The working of this section was not quite as satisfactory as it was desired, for only 5 students out of the 10 admitted, completed the course and obtained certificates. The output of the students, however, increased by 58 per cent and six new designs were prepared. Besides the Knitters' Association of Patna, a few women knitters of Patna City and Bihar received technical assistance from the staff of this section. An ex-student was also helped to start a factory to knit vests.

(*iv*) *Carpet and durrie section.*—There were 20 admissions in this section, including 4 non-stipendiaries. Of these, only 9 completed their course and passed in the

final examination. Some of the ex-students of this section either worked for the Purdah section of the institute as contractors or secured employment under them. The quality of our floor-coverings, both in respect of workmanship and artistic beauty, was maintained by the students under training, and their output valued at Rs. 1,655 was as much as that in the previous year. Newar-weaving and rope-making on improved appliances were demonstrated at important exhibitions held within the province.

(*v*) *Toy-making.*—Fourteen students were trained in the various processes of toy-manufacture, of whom 10 passed the annual examination. The students of this section manufactured card-board, lacquered and carved wood toys of a total value of Rs. 463 against an output of Rs. 508 in 1933-34. Seven new patterns of toys were also designed. Besides the making of toys by the students, the teaching staff manufactured tape-stools, rocking horses, sign-boards and repaired the life-size card-board models of the Public Health Department. They also rendered valuable assistance in preparing illustrated charts and in decorating the departmental stalls put up in the exhibitions at Patna, Sonepur and Cuttack.

(*vi*) *Weavers' stores.*—This branch of the Cottage Industries Institute supplied the requirements of weavers, dyers and printers in labour-saving appliances and modern dyes. As a result of the policy of the department to encourage the manufacture of these appliances by village carpenters and the sale of fast dyes and loom parts such as healds, shuttles, etc. by private dealers, the departmental sales further declined and the receipts amounted to only Rs. 3,236 against Rs. 5,738 in the year 1933-34. The store-keeper in charge of the weavers' stores also attended to the sale of goods manufactured by the students in a show room situated in the institute building.

(*b*) *Exhibitions and fairs.*—The institute participated in as many as 14 exhibitions and fairs and conducted demonstrations in most of them. The outstanding feature of the Sonepur *mela* of 1934, which was attended as usual by thousands of rural people, was an exhibition with demonstrations carried on in as many as ten different village industries by the three textile institutes of the department. The demonstrations and exhibits of Cottage Industries Institute also formed the main attractions of the

Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition held at Patna and of the Orissa Exhibition at Cuttack.

(*c*) The total expenditure on the institute during the year 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 41,951 and the receipts to Rs. 20,843. The net cost of maintaining this institute was Rs. 25,785 as shown in the financial statement attached (vide appendix E).

(*d*) The Advisory Committee of the institute met twice during the year. Thanks of the department are due to the members for the interest taken by them in the working of this institute. The institute was visited by several distinguished persons and high officials including the Hon'ble Minister and the Director of Industries, Bombay, the Director of Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau, Delhi, and the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Bihar and Orissa.

(*e*) This institute inspite of its unusual popularity and its valuable contribution towards the development of local cottage industries during the last 10 years, continued to work with all the disadvantages of an institution with an uncertain future, insufficient accommodation for its students and a temporary staff.

19. *Silk Institute, Bhagalpur*.—The Government Silk Institute at Nathnagar continued to train middle class youngmen and artisans for the silk industry of the province and rendered valuable technical assistance to those employed in this trade. Silk industry of Bhagalpur had another year of prosperity as the demand for silk fabrics was satisfactory, but the internal competition cut down the margin of profit and wages. There were as many as 40 dyeing and printing factories in Bhagalpur City and the local power-loom factory increased its number of looms from 16 to 50 during the year under report. As a result of demonstrations conducted in the Silk Institute, 4 embroidery machines and 3 silk twisting machines are now being worked at Bhagalpur. A local washerman started bleaching tasar cloths for the trade with the recipe given by the institute. A few of the local factories and weavers regularly use reeled mulberry silk and hand spun eri yarn, although the progress in the use of indigenous yarn in the place of imported spun silk has been slow. The institute also supplied a twisting machine to a Calcutta firm and a solid border loom to a Bankura weaver.

(*a*) The Advisory Committee met twice during the year and the department is greatly indebted to its members, particularly to Mrs. Deep Narain Singh and Rai Bahadur Bansidhar Dhandhania, who rendered valuable assistance with their suggestions for the efficient working of the institute.

(*b*) During the year under report, the institute trained 40 students of whom 24 were stipendiaries in different branches of silk industry, viz. (1) sericulture, (2) ericulture, (3) dyeing and printing, and (4) silk weaving. Of these, 23 appeared in the final examination and 19 successful students were awarded certificates. Besides these literate students, 29 artisan boys received practical training in preparatory processes of silk weaving. Two students from Assam also worked for a few days in the dyeing and printing section of the institute.

(*c*) A brief account of the working of the different sections of the institute is given in the following paragraphs.

(*i*) *Rearing.*—Besides training three students in sericulture and ten in ericulture, the Superintendent of the institute supplied 6,837 layings of "eri" eggs and 3,807 layings of mulberry eggs to 198 applicants. For this purpose 7 broods of mulberry and 19 broods of eri silk worms were reared. The output of cocoons was 16¼ lbs. of eri and 7½ lbs. of mulberry.

(*ii*) *Dyeing.*—Fourteen students were admitted for training in dyeing; of these, 6 appeared in the examination and 5 obtained certificates. In the course of their training they dyed 354 lbs. of silk yarn and degummed 62½ lbs. Several experiments were conducted with vegetable colours in which the students took keen interest. They had also some training in silk printing.

(*iii*) *Weaving.*—In the weaving section, out of 12 boys admitted, 8 completed the course and 7 passed out successfully in the examination. The training consisted of weaving not only on fly-shuttle looms but also on those fitted up with jacquards and solid border attachments. These students in the course of their training produced silk fabrics worth Rs. 2,866 out of a total output of Rs. 5,739. The institute supplied 10 new designs and cards for the same to local jacquard weavers of whom there were 12 at the

end of the official year. Besides 7 patterns of mufflers dyed with vegetable colours, 10 new designs of "eri" silk bedspreads were prepared and sent to the London agent for approval.

(*d*) *Experiments.*—As the institute could not get tasar waste spun in the Bhagalpur jail factory, a consignment of this waste was sent to the Dyalbagh Institute at Agra for being spun on power machines.

(*e*) A consignment of "eri" cocoons was sent to Germany for getting the same spun on machines. This yarn of superior quality is proposed to be used for hosiery and certain class of eri fabrics.

(*f*) *Exhibitions.*—The institute sent its exhibits to 11 exhibitions and demonstrated eri rearing and spinning in some of them. The silk exhibits sent to Leipzig Fair in 1934 were all sold. Similar exhibits were also sent in March 1935, through the Trade Commissioner at Hamburg. Encouraging reports were received from the London agent on the prospects of reviving our trade in Bhagalpur silks, which were exhibited in the last British Industries Fair as in previous years. Foreign sales during the year were more than double those of the previous year and amounted to Rs. 4,327.

(*g*) The statement in appendix G shows the financial results of the working of the institute, the maintenance of which in 1934-35 cost the Government Rs. 20,729 as against Rs. 17,218 in the previous year. The increased cost was mainly due to the reduction effected in the selling prices of finished goods.

20. *Wool Weaving Institute.*—The popularity of this institute further increased and as many as 100 candidates applied for admission in January last. Of the 14 students admitted in 1934, 12 completed the full course of training, of whom 10 appeared in and passed the final examination. Of these, 5 belonged to the *Ganderi* class. In the course of their practical training these students produced blankets, *lohis*, coatings, rugs and drugget *asnis* of a total value of Rs. 2,307 against the output of Rs. 2,649 in the previous year. The decrease in the value of the output is due to the reduction in the selling price of finished goods. The weaving supervisors of the demonstration parties, particularly those of Patna and Cuttack, helped the

institute in disposing of Rs. 940 worth of its production. A sum of Rs. 2,673 was realised and credited into the treasury on account of sales. The net cost of maintaining this institute further decreased from Rs. 3,544 in 1933-34 to Rs. 3,336 for the year under report (vide Appendix H). The institute designed five new patterns in blankets and *lohis* and several in *asnis*, and participated in several local exhibitions including that held at Cuttack, where it secured two first class certificates. Further development in the activities of this institute is rendered impossible on account of limited staff and accommodation available in the building which has so kindly been placed at the disposal of the department by the District Board at Gaya.

21. *Half-time Weaving School, Bihar.*—This experimental middle weaving school, in which general education is combined with vocational training, completed the 10th year of its existence. During the year, there were 72 students on the roll and the average attendance was 45. Fifty-two students appeared in the annual examination held in December 1934, and 37 of them were promoted from the lower to the higher classes and two passed the final Class VII. As usual the students of all the four classes were examined by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bihar, in general subjects and by the Assistant Superintendent of the Silk Institute in weaving. Instructions in "eri" rearing and cotton dyeing were also imparted to the students of the final year. In the weaving competition held at Bihta exhibition, the first and second prizes were secured by the ex-students of this school.

In the absence of a quorum, no meeting of the Managing Committee could be held during the year. A new and improved committee is being formed. The cost of this school for the year 1934-35 was Rs. 3,478 as against Rs. 3,386 for the previous year.

Since this experiment of combining vocational training along with general education has been tried for a fairly long time in this institute, it will now have to be decided if this school should be made permanent. If it is to continue to exist, a permanent building will have to be provided with a play ground for the students.

III.—Progress of Grant-in-aid Technical Institutes.

22. *Jamalpur Technical School.*—Recruitment to apprentice machanics class was held in June as in the

previous year. There were 1,364 applications, of which 99 were from Bihar and Orissa. Twenty-eight candidates in all were selected for admission of whom 8 were from Bihar and Orissa. The total number of apprentice mechanics on the 31st March 1935, was 128, of whom 29 were from Bihar and Orissa.

The old agreement according to which two-fifths of the Indian seats were reserved for students from Bihar and Orissa expired, and the local Government have entered into a new agreement with the Railway in accordance with which the former would contribute Rs. 30 per student per month and in all one-third of the seats for Indians would be reserved for students from Bihar and Orissa. The school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,653. This represents the amount of contribution up to the 30th September 1934, when the old agreement with the East Indian Railway expired. Thirty-one apprentice mechanics sat for the final examination of whom 29 passed. Of these, 5 were from Bihar and Orissa.

Out of 239 trade apprentices on the roll, 27 completed their apprenticeship, all of whom were from Bihar and Orissa. Ten have secured employment as second class mistries.

There were also 17 special grade apprentices, of whom one was from Bihar and Orissa. Owing to the damage caused to the school building by the last earthquake, the class had to be held in the special grade hostel for more than 9 months.

23. *Jamshedpur Technical Night School.*—The staff of the school was increased by two members for the practical classes in Armature winding and Electrical wiremen's courses. Owing to the inauguration of the Trade School, the third year class of the senior school was abolished and there was only the 4th year class. Besides the courses mentioned in the previous year's report, advanced drawing was also introduced in the Trade School. In all 211 students applied for admission and all of them were admitted. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1935, was 267. Six students completed the course from the senior school. One hundred and eighteen students sat for the various examinations from the Trade School, of whom 90 passed. All the students who passed were employed by the Tata Iron and Steel Company and

its subsidiaries and were being paid wages varying from Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 a day.

24. *Balasore Technical School.*—On account of the reduced number of students in the wood-working department, the post of the assistant carpentry teacher was abolished and a librarian to develop the library and to provide reading room facilities to students was appointed. There was considerable fall in the number of students on the roll and there were only 56 students as against 68 in the previous year. Only 6 new students were admitted as against 15 in the previous year. This was mainly due to the charging of admission fee of Rs. 2-8-0 and a tuition fee of Re. 1 a month per student. It is, however, hoped that the number of students would increase as soon as the reaction to the new measure adopted wears off.

A new course for artisans was started in July 1934, and 5 students were admitted to this class. Nine students completed their training during the year. Experimental work continued to be carried on in well-boring, pump construction and sewage treatment. Many wells were put in operation in places where all previous attempts had failed. Progress was also made in the design of pumps for power operations for deep wells and a large number of hand pumps of an improved design were manufactured in the school. A number of sanitary sewage disposal latrines were built in co-operation with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and a latrine suitable for municipalities and villages was designed.

25. *Benagaria Industrial School.*—The school continued to grow in popularity. More than 100 candidates applied for admission of whom 31 were admitted, 17 in the carpentry and 14 in the weaving sections. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1935, was 64.

Nine boys completed their course in the carpentry section and 5 in the weaving section.

Three of the passed students went to the Ranchi Technical School and 2 to the Bihar College of Engineering for higher training in carpentry. New designs were introduced in the weaving section and the school secured the first prize at the Hijla *mela* exhibition and a certificate of merit at the Cuttack exhibition. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,265, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,800.

26. *Katkahi Technical School, Ranchi.*—This school caters for a special class of people, viz., the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpur. The subjects taught are carpentry and weaving. On completion of their training in the weaving section, the boys stay at home in their villages and weave regularly for their co-villagers. 95 per cent of what they weave is home-grown and home-spun cotton. Some of them charge a uniform rate of Re. 1 for 12 yards of cloth to those who bring their home-spun cotton to be woven into *saris*, *chaddars*, etc. Notwithstanding the extraordinary difficulties arising from the depression in agriculture, the number of admission increased from 11 in the previous year to 15 in the year under report. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1935, was 29. Ten boys from the carpentry section and 5 from the weaving section passed the final examination. Four out of the ten who passed from the carpentry section, joined the Ranchi Technical School. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 2,184, of which Government contributed Rs. 600.

27. *Khunti Co-operative Home Industries Association, Limited, Weaving School.*—The school did useful work in its avowed object of popularising the use of fly-shuttle looms and other improvements in the art of weaving among the aboriginals. The curtailment of the grant of Rs. 30 a month from the Co-operative Federation has to a certain extent crippled its activities. Five boys passed the final examination, of whom 3 fitted their looms at home and were working upon them. Nine boys were admitted into the school and the total number of boys on the roll on the 31st March 1935, was 8.

The total expenditure on the school during the year was Rs. 1,355, of which Government contributed Rs. 600.

28. *Shelter Industrial School, Cuttack.*—As in the previous year, more emphasis was laid on the basketry work. Many new designs were introduced. The prices of these baskets have now been considerably reduced and in consequence they find a ready sale in the markets. In the weaving section, regular instruction was given in yarn winding, warp preparation and weaving. All the girls were taught basketry.

Three girls were admitted during the year as against 8 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the

year was Rs. 4,095, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,440.

29. *St. Rita's Knitting School for girls at Bettiah.*—The school continued to provide useful industrial training for girls. Basket making and the making of rosaries were introduced as new crafts. The school purchased two new machines at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Thirty-five girls were admitted during the year. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1935, was 43. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,022, of which the Government contribution was Rs. 900.

30. *Orissa Poor Industry Cottage, Cuttack.*—Besides eri-rearing and spinning and the manufacture of *newar*, *durrie*, carpets, mats, baskets, toys and relief maps, making of sabai grass suit cases and soaps were introduced into the cottage during the year under review. Twenty-six boys were trained in different subjects. The total sale proceeds from toys amounted to Rs. 85 against Rs. 60 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,328 of which Rs. 960 was contributed by Government.

31. *Private Institutions.*—A list of institutions which provide training in various handicrafts without any grant-in-aid from Government will be found in Appendix D.

32. *Scholarships and stipends.*—The Department continued to award a number of scholarships and stipends for training outside the province in subjects for which adequate facilities do not exist within the province. Eighteen such scholarships and stipends ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month were awarded during the year for training in various industrial and technical subjects, viz., 1 in sugar technology, 2 in tanning, 3 in textile manufacture, 8 in tailoring, 1 in hosiery knitting, 2 in type-casting and 1 in training for Aeroground engineering license.

On account of financial stringency, no scholarship was awarded for training abroad.

33. *Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore.*—Since 1933-34, one scholar is being sent every year to the H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, to study Sugar Technology, with a scholarship of Rs. 50 a month plus cost of books not exceeding Rs. 100. The student is

admitted as a nominee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, and as such is not required to pay the usual charges for training realised by the United Provinces' Government from outsiders. There were two scholars belonging to this province reading in the institute during the year under report.

34. *Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta.*—Two scholarships—one of Rs. 30 a month and the other of Rs. 45 a month—are awarded every year to Bihar and Orissa students for training in tanning at the institute. The students have to pay no tuition fee and Government bear the proportionate cost of their training. There were 5 apprentices belonging to Bihar and Orissa, four with scholarships and one without it. One scholar completed his course in July 1934, and the progress of the remaining four was satisfactory.

35. *Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.*—Two scholarships of Rs. 30 a month plus tuition and examination fees are available every year to Bihar and Orissa students for training in textile manufacture in this institute. There were five Bihar and Orissa scholars in this institute during the year under review. One scholar completed his course with a 2nd class Diploma of L. T. M. The progress of the remaining students was also satisfactory.

36. *Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.*—This year also only one scholarship of Rs. 60 per month was awarded to a student from Bihar and Orissa for the reasons stated in the last year's report. There were altogether 8 scholars from this province during the year, of whom one passed the final examination in July 1934, securing the Diploma of Associateship of the Indian School of Mines and Geology. He is now employed as a Divisional Manager under Messrs. F. F. Chrestian and Company at Kodarma. The other scholars showed satisfactory progress.

37. *Miscellaneous.*—Owing to the gradual awakening of interest in industrial and technical education, a large number of requests were received from students and their guardians for advice in respect of facilities for technical education and practical training in and outside India. These were attended to and assistance rendered as far as practicable. The department was able to secure employment as paid apprentices for 21 students in sugar factories and 7 in electric [illegible]

review. Assistance was also given to State technical scholars, who had been unemployed, in securing suitable employments.

CHAPTER III.

Development of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries.

I.—DEMONSTRATION PARTIES.

38. *Weaving Demonstrations.*—The steady progress in the development of hand-weaving industry, the most important cottage industry of this province, which began from the year 1921 when the consumption of mill-spun yarn by the hand-weavers of this province reached the lowest limit, continued during the year under report. The net imports of yarn for 1934-35 as per rail and river borne trade statistics was 31.1 million lbs. against 30.7 in the year 1933-34 and 20 million lbs. in 1920-21. Towards this increase in the prosperity of the hand-loom trade, the Department of Industries made a substantial contribution during the year under report as in the past by the introduction of 2,335 fly-shuttle looms, 229 dobbies, 166 warping mills, etc., and by training the village weavers in the production of goods of better designs and finer texture. Similar development was also noticeable in the silk trade of Bhagalpur in which the use of jacquard looms and power looms for silk weaving became more popular. The fact that the department could still find after 15 years of its working village artisans unaware of the existence of the service offered by this department or struggling with technical difficulties, which could be solved by our itinerant instructors, suggests that the present demonstration staff is utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of an extensive and important industry scattered over a vast area. To mention only one item of our programme for the development of hand-weaving industry, this department, in the course of the last 15 years, could replace only 27 per cent of the old primitive looms by those of the improved type and at this rate of progress it may take over four decades more for this department to carry out in full only one item of its programme for the development of hand-weaving.

39. During the year under report improved looms were introduced for the first time in 252 new villages, thus bringing up the total number of villages in which improved fly-shuttle looms are now working to 5,879. As a result of the policy of the department, i.e. the encouragement of the production of looms, etc., in weavers' villages, the departmental sales of looms and loom parts effected through the demonstration parties further decreased to Rs. 2,811 in value from Rs. 3,457 for the year 1933-34. The staff of the demonstration parties besides rendering technical assistance to weavers, dyers and printers of the province, participated in all the important exhibitions and *melas* held within their jurisdiction and also helped the central textile institutes of the department in disposing of their products. 98 private factories and institutes also availed themselves of the services of the demonstration staff. While the introduction of improved appliances, etc., by these parties during the year under report is summarised in the Appendix I, the other special features in their working are noted below:—

(*i*) *Bhagalpur party*.—The most successful work done during the year was that by the Bhagalpur party which besides introducing the largest number of fly-shuttle looms, i.e., 464, fitted up 10 jacquard looms among the silk-weavers of Bhagalpur. In this important weaving centre 14 new printing factories were started and the number of power-looms increased from 16 to 50. This party participated in the exhibitions held in connection with the Gulabbagh *mela* in Purnea and Hijla *mela* in Dumka.

(*ii*) *Sambalpur party*.—The next successful party was that of Sambalpur having introduced 367 improved looms and 64 dobbies. The weaving supervisor rendered assistance to the local agent in the manufacture and designing of Sambalpur *purdahs* for export trade. A couple of educated young men co-operated with a few local weavers in marketing hand-woven cloth. The weaving supervisor rendered valuable assistance to our Jamshedpur agent in displaying and selling the products of various textile institutes at the last exhibition held at Jamshedpur and also in weaving staple goods for him in Dalbhum area.

(*iii*) *Darbhanga party*.—The Darbhanga party devoted most of its attention to improvements in the designs of cloth, in addition to the fitting up of 376 looms, 7 dobbies

and 4 warping mills. Turkish and honey-comb towels, *chaddars* of twill and diamond weaves are now being woven by several weavers not only for local sale but also for the Khaddar Bhandar of Madhubani. Weaving of 30*S* and 40*S* counts of *saris, dhotis, lungis* and *chaddars*, has become so common that these fabrics are now being sent out for sale in the neighbouring districts. The weaving supervisor trained some students of the Rural Welfare Training Class at Silaut in hand-weaving and dyeing. Madhubani, which produced till recently only coarse "*Motia*" and handspun "*Kokti*", has now become an important centre for the manufacture and supply of cotton *purdahs* for foreign markets, in the manufacture of which the weaving supervisor rendered technical assistance.

(*iv*) *Gaya party*.—The Gaya party besides introducing 310 fly-shuttle looms, 16 dobbies and 12 warping mills trained a few local blanket weavers in the use of improved looms and introduced among them 11 blanket looms. The improvement in the silk industry of Manpur near Gaya both in respect of the use of labour saving appliances and the weaving of new designs of fabrics, for the production of which artificial silk is also being used, was remarkable. This party also conducted demonstrations in the exhibition held at Daltonganj.

(*v*) *Patna party*.—The main feature in the working of this party was the introduction of as many as 124 cottage warping drums besides 304 looms and 11 dobbies. This party also trained a few persons in the manufacture of palm-leaf baskets and conducted demonstrations in the exhibitions held at Bihta, Sonepur and Patna. 11 blanket looms were also introduced among the "*Ganderis*", and 16 educational institutions and factories availed themselves of the technical advice offered by this party. 8 mistris of other demonstration parties were trained in fitting up and working the improved warping mill of which the weaving supervisor had made a splendid success.

(*vi*) *The Ranchi party*.—This party was responsible for the fitting up of 316 looms, 41 dobbies and 10 cottage warping drums during the year. There was no appreciable improvement in the weaving of mosquito net and the use of jacquard looms, of which two had been fitted up at Raghunathpur. The weavers were also slow in weaving new designs

of fabrics. Two educated young men were, however, interested in the hand-loom cloth business and a satisfactory start was made by both of them. The weaving supervisor participated in the exhibition held at Dhanbad and conducted demonstrations in weaving and dyeing. He also inspected and examined the students of a weaving school at Khunti.

(*vii*) *Cuttack party.*—The least successful party was that of Cuttack which could introduce only 198 looms, 76 dobbies and 10 warping drums. The work of the eri-spinner was unsatisfactory as he failed to produce eri-yarn of the quality required by the Silk Institute. The efforts of the weaving supervisor to manufacture baskets for foreign markets were also unsuccessful. This party, however, did good work in co-operation with the organisers of the industrial section of the last Orissa Exhibition held at Cuttack. The weaving supervisor attended the committee meetings of the two local weaving schools and rendered some assistance to a few private factories and educational institutions.

40. *Dyeing Demonstrations.*—The 7 dyeing mistris of the seven weaving demonstration parties, under the technical guidance of the dyeing demonstrator, paid 349 visits to various villages and sold dyes recommended by the department of a value of Rs. 1,153 as against Rs. 1,170 in the previous year. They also conducted demonstrations in modern processes of dyeing and printing in the exhibitions held in their respective areas. The silk dyeing and printing trade of Bhagalpur continued to be as prosperous as in the previous year. But since the factories there have also started dyeing and printing Japanese *markin* cloth with cheap basic dyes for the production of cotton printed *saris*, this prosperity is not likely to last long. Two new factories for ærograph printing were also started during the year under report. The development of dyeing and printing industry in other parts of the province was not so marked as that in the Bhagalpur City. It is hoped that the recently started organisation for the marketing of handwoven goods will give an impetus to the use of larger quantities of fast dyes in the production of dyed and printed fabrics which this organisation proposes to advertise and popularise both in and outside the province.

II.—PURDAH MANUFACTURE.

41. It is gratifying to report that in spite of continued trade depression all over the world, the sales of the *purdah* manufacturing section increased during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 1,59,433 was realised and credited into treasury. The number of manufacturing agents, both master-weavers and co-operative societies, increased from 6 to 10—the 4 new agents being appointed for weaving *durries*. Ten more new designs were added to the already large range of patterns. The Bihar Weavers' Co-operative Society manufactured goods worth about Rs. 30,000 and earned for the year 1934 a net profit of Rs. 4,692 with a paid up share capital of only Rs. 4,500. The Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society at Obra was reorganised to manufacture *darries* for foreign markets.

The business in "*kancha*" grass baskets suffered on account of the difficulty in getting these manufactured in Orissa. Supplies of these baskets failed either due to scarcity of raw material or inefficiency of the manufacturing agents. Orders for raffia baskets and *purdah* pattern *durries* continued to be received as in the past year, but on account of heavy freight, our prices for baskets were found to be more than those of Italian and Japanese baskets. Our London agent introduced our handspun "eri" yarn in the English market and a couple of trial orders for the same were executed during the year.

Besides the two foreign agents, there were 14 selling agents in India who helped the department to effect larger sales of these fabrics in this country. The department participated in the British Industries and Leipzig fairs and the Canadian exhibition at Toronto as in the previous year and secured wider publicity for Bihar textiles in the world markets. Encouraging reports were received about the end of the official year from the London agent on the possibilities of increasing the export of our Bhagalpur silks which had seriously been affected on account of the abnormal increase in the import duty on silks in the United Kingdom.

The statement in Appendix F shows the financial results of the working of this commercial section which yielded a net profit of Rs. 32,326 during the year against a net profit of Rs. 21,800 in 1933-34.

III.—Government of India grant-in-aid for Improvement of Handloom Industry.

42. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Government of India realising the importance of the part played by the handloom industry in the economic life of the people of rural India, announced in March 1934 a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs (for a period of five years) for helping the hand-weavers of the various provinces, in marketing their products. The share of Bihar and Orissa in this munificent grant was Rs. 75,500 for 17 months ending the 31st March 1936. A scheme drawn up by the department to utilise this grant was approved by both the local Government and the Government of India in the month of February 1935, and necessary staff was employed from the 1st April 1935, for marketing local handwoven cloth. The outstanding features of the Bihar scheme are (1) the manufacture of staple cotton goods by the weavers living in villages, either through co-operative societies or master weavers, (2) bleaching and finishing of the woven goods in a central warehouse at Patna, and (3) marketing them with suitable trade-marks and attractive labels through 6 sales depots in different parts of this province, and through a commercial traveller and selling agents both in India and outside.

The importance of marketing in any scheme for the development of an industry was recognised by the local Government as early as in 1924, when it sent a representative collection of Bihar textiles to the British Empire Exhibition and appointed an agent in England. Since then, the department has gained valuable experience in the marketing of handwoven products and it is hoped that the same will prove useful in making this scheme, financed by the Government of India, a complete success. The entire scheme by itself is an important experiment undertaken by the local Government not only for the benefit of the hand-weavers of Bihar and Orissa but also of those in other parts of India. If it proves a success, as it ought to, this ancient handloom industry of India can be expected to regain much of its lost trade and thereby help to restore the equilibrium in the economic structure of rural India.

IV.—Sericulture.

43. It was mentioned in the last year's report that without a permanent eri seed supply station and a trained district staff it would not be possible for the department to render effective assistance to the silk rearers of this province. Since then the Government of India announced a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the improvement of sericulture industry in India for a period of 5 years. As a result of the conference of the Imperial Sericultural Committee held on the 25th February 1935, this province has secured a grant of Rs. 6,158 for the year 1935-36 to start an eri seed supply station at Ranchi. This will enable the department to meet one of the immediate requirements of the eri rearers of the province. But the local Government will have to provide necessary district staff to teach the agriculturists the rational methods of rearing silk worms with the seeds obtained from the central seed supply station and to spin the eri cocoons into yarn. Rai Sahib B. C. Patnaik continued to be the Honorary Organiser for eri rearing in Orissa and the temporary seed producing station at Ramganj in the Purnea district continued to rear eri worms during the summer months and to supply the seeds required by the rearers of the province. In all 11 broods of eri worms were reared at this station. The services of rearers were lent from the Silk Institute to the Jaintpur estate in Muzaffarpur, the Rural Welfare Class at Silaut and the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Buxar. A *tasar* rearer was also recommended to a party at Lucknow and a rearer was deputed to introduce eri rearing in Thana Bihpur.

Eri cocoons were reported to be lying unused in many villages of Orissa as the rearers had not been trained to spin the same into yarn. These rearers were reluctant to sell their cocoons as the market price was very much below the normal. Some efforts were made to develop eri spinning and to improve the quality of the yarn spun through a mistri of the Cuttack demonstration party, but in the absence of a separate staff for this purpose and due to extremely low prices of cocoons and yarn in the markets outside, the results of these efforts were not satisfactory. The Silk Institute at Bhagalpur had therefore to depend on outside sources for the supply of eri yarn and cocoons.

CHAPTER IV.

Industrial Engineering and Chemical Service.

I.—Industrial Engineering Service.

44. The work of the engineering section consisted mainly of the systematic inspection and maintenance of the mills compounded with the department, installation of new factories and rendering of general assistance and advice to all interested in industrial pursuits. This section, through its circle officers, also kept itself in close touch with the industrial development of the province. Most of the troubles in the mills are due to inadequate technical supervision and the mill owners are gradually realising the importance of the services rendered by this section of the department. Many mill-owners showed eagerness to approach us for help and in several cases prompt action on the part of the circle officers prevented heavy loss to the parties concerned.

The circle officers visited 271 mills during the year under review. The number of compounded mills fell from 27 to 24. A list of compounded mills will be found in appendix K. Although there was a fall in the number of compounded mills, the amount of revenue from the services rendered rose from Rs. 2,774/1/9 to 2,904/8/9. The reason for the fall in the number of mills compounded was that a good number of rice and oil mills in north Bihar remained closed for a long time on account of the damages caused and the loss sustained in the last earthquake. The increased economic depression also contributed its share.

45. The engineering section undertook the erection of the following machines :—

(1) Erection of oil ghanies in the Sri Biswanath Rice Mill, Khurda Road.

(2) Erection of a flour mill of Messrs. Dhanraj Sagarmall at Sahebganj.

(3) Erection of an oil engine at the Bhima Ice Factory, Cuttack.

(4) Erection of an oil engine in the Orissa Hydraulic Lime Works, Cuttack.

(5) Erection of an engine and a boiler in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, Bhagalpur.

The valuation of the oil and rice mill of Messrs. Thakur Ram Ganga Prasad, Darbhanga, which was undertaken last year but had to be suspended owing to the damage caused by the last earthquake, was completed during the year under review.

II.—INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL SERVICE.

46. The training of students in applied chemistry was continued as in previous years in spite of the fact that some dislocation of work was caused by the earthquake as a portion of the laboratory had to be vacated for repairs and was not ready till July 1934. One of the scholars completed his training and found employment in Hathwa Sugar Factory. The second scholar studied chemistry of oils and fats and has now been admitted as an apprentice in Messrs. Tata Oil Mills, Cochin, and another student was under training.

Regular demonstration in soap-making as a cottage industry was resumed after the temporary stoppage due to the earthquake. Five candidates have already completed their training. Besides, a number of candidates were on the waiting list.

The Chemical Adviser continued to be consulted by small industrialists for the solution of various difficulties encountered by them and he was called upon to carry out minor experiments and analyses with a view to assist Government departments and private enterprises.

The Chemical Adviser was also empowered by Government to determine any dispute as to the sucrose content of any sugar manufactured by the sugar factories in the province. A few examples are given below to illustrate the nature of his work :—

1. Samples of fireclay received from a private party were analysed and results communicated to him.

2. Advice was given to a private party as to the manufacture of ink as a cottage industry.

3. At the request of a firm, water was analysed as to its suitability for industrial purposes.

4. Processes of silvering mirror, refining of oil and preparation of *Makaradhwaja* were demonstrated.

5. Advice was given to a private party as to the examination of disinfecting fluids.

6. Advice was given to a firm as to the manufacture of soap.

7. Instructions were given to a party as to the testing of pharmaceutical preparations for freedom from poison.

CHAPTER V.

Financial Assistance to Industries.

47. (*a*) *Working of the Bihar and Orissa State-Aid to Industries Act*, 1923.—

This is the 4th successive year since the passing of the Act that no provision was made in the budget for financial aid to industries. A few applications for small loans were received but could not be entertained.

The statement below shows the progress made during the year in the realisation of outstanding dues under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Nature of State aid.	No. of cases pending.	Amount outstanding at the beginning of the year.		Amount due to be realised during the year.	Amount actually realised during the year.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year.
1	2	3		4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Loan	1	Principal ...	18,419 9 0	3,069 14 10	3,069 14 10	15,349 10 2
		Interest* ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hire purchase ...	10	Principal ...	78,128 12 7	69,040 3 11	26,151 0 2	51,977 12 5
		Interest ...	7,325 6 5	9,209 1 9	2,513 15 0	6,695 2 9
Total ...	11	Principal ...	96,548 5 7	72,110 2 9	29,220 15 0	67,327 6 7
		Interest ...	7,325 6 5	9,209 1 9	2,513 15 0	6,695 2 9
Cash credit ...	1	Principal ...	2,500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	2,000 0 0
		Interest ...	24 2 10	24 2 10	24 2 10	Nil

* Remitted by Government.

Out of the claim of Rs. 62,400-4-0 against the Vishwakarma Mills, Limited (in liquidation), to which a cash credit was granted as mentioned in the last report, Rs. 7,800-0-6 only was paid by the official liquidator of the defunct company. A very small amount can now be expected to be realised on this account. Of the total amount due to be realised during the year which was Rs. 81,343-7-4, Rs. 31,759-0-10 was realised. These figures include Rs. 24-2-10 being interest on another cash credit payable to Government. As mentioned in the previous year's report, Rs. 29,702-4-3 is the outstanding balance on account of Tehta Mill and Mehsi button factory. Due to trade depression extension of time had to be granted for payment of instalment in some cases.

(*b*) *Progress of State-aided Industrial Enterprises.*—The position in regard to existing grants is given below :—

(1) *Loan to a fruit-canning industry.*—The loanee duly paid the third instalment of Rs. 3,069-14-10.

(2) *Tehta Mill.*—The execution of the certificate decree against two of the certificate debtors is going on. The title suit filed by other judgment debtors is still unheard.

(3) *Machinery for button making.*—In spite of efforts to dispose of the machinery, it remained still unsold as no suitable offer was forthcoming.

(4) *Steam power plant and oil expeller at Pirpainti.*—While the certificate proceedings were in progress for the realisation of the fourth instalment, the fifth and last instalment also fell due. Government decided to seize the machinery and also start another certificate proceedings for the realisation of the last instalment. The party made a compromise with the Certificate Officer, Bhagalpur, and paid both the instalments in full.

(5) *Self-contained rice mill including power plant at Bairagnia.*—The last instalment of Rs. 6,737-12-6, which was due in February 1934, has not been paid though a year's extension of time has expired. The party applied for remission of the dues but Government rejected the application and certificate proceedings have been started for realisation of the same.

(6) *Nickel-plating outfit for a cutlery industry at Purulia.*—The party paid the fifth instalment within the extended period of about 3 months and a few days.

(7) *Rice mill and power plant at Sason.*—The machinery received back under section 26 of the Act was sold to an industrialist of Gaya. The civil suit for the recovery of the balance of the instalment was in progress when the year closed.

(8) *Power and milling machinery at Nirmali.*—The party paid the instalment which was due in February 1934. One year's extension of time has been allowed for the payment of the fifth and last instalment which was due in February 1935.

(9) *Dal mill and power plant at Hilsa.*—The hire-purchaser paid one-half of the instalment after he was granted an extension of time for six months. As the party failed to pay the balance of the instalment, certificate proceedings were in progress while the year closed.

(10) *Oil engine at Khagaul.*—The hire-purchaser paid a further sum of Rs. 50 on the expiry of the extension of time for 3 months, as mentioned in the last year's report. On the 11th August 1934, the engine was badly damaged by a fire accident. A claim of Rs. 1,054 was made from the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company with which the engine was insured against fire. The company promptly paid our claim in full. The entire Government dues were realised from the amount received from the insurance company and the balance paid to the hire-purchaser.

(11) *Dal mill at Barhiya.*—The instalment was paid on due date.

(12) *Vishwakarma Mills, Ltd.*—Out of the claim of Rs. 62,400-4-0, Rs. 7,800-0-6 could only be realised. A very small sum can still be expected when the second dividend is declared by the Patna High Court.

(13) *Cash credit to a rice milling industry at Bersot.*—The party paid the instalment in time. The two future instalments, which were of Rs. 1,000 each annually have been raised to four, thereby decreasing the amount of annual instalment to Rs. 500.

(c) *Activities of the Board of Industries.*—Only one meeting of the Board of Industries was held during the year under report, in which several matters of importance concerning the activities of the department were discussed.

On other matters, the Board's opinion was obtained by circulation. In the absence of any provision for State aid to industries it was not found necessary to convene any more meetings.

CHAPTER VI.

Fisheries.

I.—Carp-Fry Distribution and Pisciculture.

48. There were 2 centres for the distribution of carp fry by the department, viz. Patna and Cuttack, against 3 centres in the preceding year. The Sambalpur centre was not opened during the year as the District Council, Sambalpur, chiefly for the supply to whom that centre is opened, did not take any fry. The fry supplied from the centres was 326,000 against 392,000 in the previous year. The figures for each centre are given below together with the figures of the preceding year :—

Centre	1933-34.	1934-35.
Patna	232,000	123,000.
Cuttack	131,000	203,000.
Sambalpur	29,000	nil.

There was a large fall of 89 per cent in the supply of fry from the Patna centre apparently on account of the earthquake. Usually there is a large demand for fry from the North Bihar but during the year under review there was practically none. The propaganda for pisciculture was also to some extent affected owing to the services of the Fishery Propaganda Officer being utilized for about a month in earthquake relief work. The unusual floods during the year are also partly responsible for the decrease in the demand for fry from that centre. The Cuttack centre on the other hand, gave an increased supply of about 55 per cent. This was due to better propaganda in that area which could be carried on unhampered.

Most of the tanks for which fry were obtained from the department were inspected and their owners were advised as to the special steps which were necessary for success. The number of such tanks inspected was 84. The consignments of fry supplied by the department reached their destination in good condition and the mortality of fry was about 2 per cent as against 7 per cent in the previous year.

The existing staff is extremely inadequate for regular and systematic propaganda which is the only way to stimulate the interest of the people in pisciculture. Every effort was, however, made to do that as far as possible. The number of tanks inspected in the course of propaganda or at the special request of the owners for expert advice was 276.

On account of the vast area and the limited staff at our disposal, it was not possible to do intensive propaganda. The department is endeavouring to carry on propaganda through the central co-operative banks. It is proposed that the *kamdars* or inspecting clerks or supervisors of the banks will be given some elementary training in pisciculture by the department and they, in course of their tours, will do propaganda for pisciculture in their respective areas. It is hoped that the proposal will materialize in some areas. It is also proposed to organize piscicultural co-operative societies particularly among the *bhadralogs* in suitable places. The department has also undertaken to give free demonstration of pisciculture and of the efficacy of stocking tanks with larvicidal fish in controlling mosquito breeding, in two places one at Banpur in Puri district and the other at Kurthaul in Patna district. It is also in correspondence with the District Board, Cuttack, with a view to induce them to stock tanks with carp-fry in the compounds of schools under their control in order to teach the students the methods of pisciculture and to create interest in the subject.

There was fairly good response from tank-owners to propaganda carried on by the department, except in the case of owners of joint properties or non-fish-eaters. Frequent requests were received for the delivery of fry at the houses of the tank owners or at the nearest railway station, which if could be complied with, would have largely helped the spread of pisciculture.

Fishery exhibits were displayed and demonstrations were given in the following exhibitions :—

1. Buxar Central Jail Show.
2. Purnea Mela Exhibition.
3. Patna Provincial Exhibition.
4. Dhanbad Railway Exhibition.

5. Bihta Agricultural and Rural Welfare Exhibition.

6. Orissa Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Cuttack.

Advice was given to district officers when consulted in regard to the settlement of fisheries.

The total receipt during the year was Rs. 1,170-0-6 as against Rs. 1,419-4-6 in the preceding year. The fall is due to the reduced supply of fry from the Patna centre chiefly on account of the earthquake and one of the centres, viz. Sambalpur, not working.

II.—Export of Fish.

49. During the year under report 77,110 maunds of fresh fish were exported from the province as against 92,918 maunds in the preceding year. As usual, stations bordering on the Chilka Lake contributed the larger share of the export of fresh fish. The despatches from stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway amounted to 50,299 maunds as against 57,605 maunds in the previous year. The export of fresh fish by the East Indian Railway and Bengal and North-Western Railway amounted to 13,499 maunds and 13,312 maunds as against 13,110 maunds and 22,203 maunds respectively in the preceding year. The fall in the export is very much noticeable on the Bengal and North-Western Railway which is obviously due to the earthquake.

III.—Progress of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

50. The number of fishermen's societies remains the same as in the preceding year, viz. 53. Of these 48 are along the Chilka coast in Khurda area, 3 are in Kujang and one each in Puri and Banki areas. The fishermen's societies in Khurda, with the exception of the Khatias (dry fish traders societies), have generally small loans outstanding against them and their working on the whole has been fair. Attempts are being made to reorganise and improve some of these societies.

The Khatia societies, which are heavily indebted to the Khurda Central Bank, are still suffering from trade

depression and a good deal of the Central Bank's investments in these societies run the risk of becoming insecure if trade conditions do not improve.

The Nulia fishermen society in Puri Sadr area has a membership of 170 and a working capital of Rs. 16,194. The working of the society continues to be as unsatisfactory as in the past. The heavy indebtedness of the members, their improvidence, and, above all, the unceasing vice of drinking among them as a class seem to be mainly responsible for their present condition. The societies in Kujang and Banki areas are small and their working was on the whole fair.

CHAPTER VII.

Labour.

I.—Review of labour conditions in Bihar and Orissa in 1934-35.

51. As stated in the last year's report, an elaborate comparative review of the labour situation in the province of Bihar and Orissa cannot be attempted as reliable information relating to labour in rural and unorganised industries is not available.

52. In the year under report, the reconstruction work which was undertaken after the earthquake continued and the sugar industry showed signs of further development, and, as a result, there was no dearth of employment for the labourers in Bihar proper, particularly in North Bihar. Of the organised industries in the province, mining is the most important, of which the three minerals coal, iron and mica, chiefly found in the Chota Nagpur Division, are noteworthy. The table below will show that the position in regard to employment of labour in these mines also was a little better than in the previous year.

Nature of mines in Bihar and Orissa.	Number employed.		
	1932	1933	1934
1. Coal mines ...	92,350	86,211	90,679
2. Mica mines ...	10,056	10,629	12,853
3. Iron mines ...	3,625	3,191	5,214

53. Next to mining comes the metallurgical industry, of which the largest single establishment in the province continued to be the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., at Jamshedpur. During the year under report, the concern worked to full capacity and employed 27,001 persons as against 20,848 in 1933 and 18,896 in 1932. The Tinplate Company of India, Ltd., at Golmuri near Jamshedpur also showed an increase in employment of labour from 2,493 in 1933 to 2,785 in 1934, but the employment in the East Indian Railway Workshop at Jamalpur showed a further fall from 7,912 in 1933 to 7,739 in 1934.

54. Owing to further fall in the price of coal, an all-round reduction of wages of labourers was observed in the mines. The position in other organised industries also showed no sign of betterment in this respect, but the low prices of food-stuff compensated to some extent the loss in the earning of labour.

55. The general health of labourers during 1934 was reported to be satisfactory. There were only a few sporadic cases of cholera, small-pox and influenza amongst mine workers and their families in the district of Manbhum. The average price of commodities consumed by the mining classes was almost normal though towards the latter part of the year under report it showed a slight rise. In spite of the financial stringency caused by the continued depression in the coal trade, the maternity and child welfare work scheme was extended to Jharia.

56. Owing to the rise in the price of shellac, 1,500 skilled workers of the Balarampur lac factories in the district of Manbhum demanded higher rates of wages and struck work on the 8th May 1934. The wages being increased they returned to work on the 12th May 1934. This was followed by another three strikes which occurred in the lac factories at Jhaldah, Balarampur and Barabazar on the 20th May, 21st June and 25th June 1934 and ended on the 5th June, 5th July and 2nd July 1934 respectively. At Jhaldah 900 workers out of 2,000, at Balarampur 1,500 workers out of 2,200, and at Barabazar 48 workers out of 100, struck work. The cause of strike was the reduction of rates of wages. Two of the lac manufacturers of Jhalda increased the rates a little and others did not and as a result some discontent prevailed amongst those

who failed to get an increase, but they remained peaceful throughout and gradually resumed work on the reduced rates.

57. A meeting of the miners of the Jamadoba Colliery (Dhanbad) was held at Jamadoba on the 19th May 1934, to protest against the orders of the Manager requiring miners both men and women to call personally at the office to take charge of their respective safety lamps to avoid heavy breakage, instead of receiving the lamps together through one person. As a result, 60 miners suspended work on the evening of the same day. They resumed work on the 21st May when the Agent passed orders that only the men need call personally to take charge of the safety lamps. The 20th being Sunday the strike practically had no effect on the working of the Colliery.

58. Standardization of the rates of wages and substitution for contract work being introduced, a labour trouble occurred in the East Indian Railway Collieries at Giridih (Hazaribagh), which commenced on the 10th May 1934 and ended on the 17th May 1934. This was not a strike in proper sense of the term and was regarded as a riot. No strike was declared and no grievances were formulated but all on a sudden the Manager's office was attacked by a mob of 800 to 1,000 men. Some damage was done to the office building and three motor cars and a motor cycle were set on fire outside the building. Only three pits were affected. There was stoppage of work in all for six days but it was not simultaneous at all the places affected. The labourers gained nothing by this action. As a result of this, however, the Colliery authorities took steps to reduce as far as possible, the gang system and to pay each individual labourer directly instead of through the gang mates as hitherto.

59. Save and except the strikes and labour trouble noted above, the relations between the employers and employees in Bihar and Orissa were reported to be satisfactory throughout the year under review.

II.—Review of cost of living of workmen during 1934-35.

60. The cost of living of the working classes in the first month of the year 1934-35, as compared with the

corresponding month of the previous year, was higher by seven points at Cuttack, three points at Patna and one point at Muzaffarpur and Ranchi, while it showed a further fall of two points at Monghyr and Jharia and one point at Jamshedpur. The seasonal rise and fall was not marked in the year under report also. In the last month of the year, i.e., in March 1935, the percentage of fall in the cost of living below the pre-war level was 18 at Cuttack, 12 at Ranchi, 10 at Muzaffarpur, 4 at Patna, 3 at Jharia and 1 at Monghyr, while at Jamshedpur the percentage of rise over the pre-war level was 5 as against 3 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The mean average of the cost of living for the whole year under report was higher in all the centres as against a general fall in the previous year. This general rise varied between 1 and 8 points and was mainly due to the rise in prices of food grains.

In all the months of the year under report Cuttack continued to remain the cheapest centre for a workman to live in, while Jamshedpur continued to be the dearest.

CHAPTER VIII.

Commercial and industrial intelligence.

61. This section of the department continued to furnish information on general industrial and commercial subjects in connection with the existing industries and of projected development of industries in the province and to attend to enquiries relating to commerce, trade and industries. The services rendered in this direction appear to be greatly appreciated by the public and the number of enquiries made has increased so much from year to year that the department finds it difficult to cope with the work with the existing staff.

As in previous years, the department continued to work in close co-operation with the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and other provincial Directors of Industries. At the suggestion of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, attempts were made to collect some industrial data from the organised industries of the province but the response from the firms has hitherto been so meagre that

no conclusion can be based upon them. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics continued to be supplied with a monthly statement showing the whole-sale prices of all important trade articles at Patna City.

62. This section had multifarious duties to perform. A few examples are given below to illustrate the nature of the work which was dealt with :—

(1) Information as to the suitability of starting a sugar factory in South India was supplied to a party in Hazaribagh.

(2) A note on the utilization of waste molasses and its conversion into ethyl alcohol, acetone, butyl alcohol and on the process of manufacture of sodium carbonate was prepared and sent to an engineer at Muzaffarpur.

(3) An estimate for a small complete sugar working plant was prepared and furnished to a party along with a list of suppliers of sugar machineries.

(4) A local Chamber of Commerce was supplied with a list of cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Bombay Presidency and cotton and woollen mills in the Punjab.

(5) A firm at Patna City was supplied with detailed information and formulæ for the manufacture of blue black ink.

(6) A detailed report on the manufacture of boiled linseed oil was prepared and sent to a firm at Patna.

(7) A list of names and addresses of suppliers of dolomite and lime-stone was supplied to a local firm.

(8) A list of suppliers of sulphuric acid in Bihar and Orissa was furnished to a Government department.

(9) At the request of a local M. L. C., talc and graphite were analysed and the result communicated to him.

(10) A firm at Arrah was supplied with a list of makers of the shoe machinery.

(11) Detailed information on the manufacture of paper was supplied to a local firm.

(12) H. M. Trade Commissioner in Calcutta was supplied with a list of names and addresses of glass factories, manufacturers of toilet preparation, toilet soap, etc., in Bihar and Orissa.

(13) A Government department was supplied with names and addresses of dealers in Thresh Disinfector in India.

(14) Financial standing and business reputation of several local firms were examined and reported to a department of the Government of India.

(15) Detailed notes on the manufacture of indigo in North Bihar were prepared and furnished to the Director of Industries of a presidency.

(16) Advice was given as to the disposal of ground-nuts to a district officer of the province.

(17) Advice was given to a Government department as to the manufacture of brass badges.

(18) A list of names and addresses of manufacturers of various articles in the province was supplied to a Military department.

63. *Technical Reference Library.*—The library attached to this office was used more extensively than in previous years by the industrialists and others interested in commercial and industrial subjects. 30 new books were purchased for the library, making the total of 1,830 books excluding bulletins. In 1934-35, 900 persons visited the library as against 817 in the previous year, and about 400 books were issued for reference.

CHAPTER IX.

Review of the economic position of the principal industries of Bihar and Orissa in 1934-35.

64. *Coal.*—Although the depression in the coal industry continued, the demand for coal was greater than in the previous year. As such the output of coal increased from 10,939,693 tons in the previous year to 12,322,161 tons in the year under review. But the prices registered a still further fall from Rs. 2-14-0 a ton to Rs. 2-11-0 a ton. The scheme for restriction in the output of coal as submitted by the industry was ultimately rejected by the Government of India. As a result of vigorous propaganda, as noted in the previous year's report, the despatch of soft coke from Bihar and Orissa coal-fields showed a further increase from 804,685 tons in 1933 to 847,540 tons in 1934 but the price remained stationary.

65. *Manganese industry.*—Exports of manganese ore during the year under review increased from 31,772 tons in 1933-34 to 70,321 tons. The increase in export was mainly due to a considerable quantity of manganese ore high in silica and phosphorus being sold to Japan. The European market is also reported to have shown a slight improvement. In spite of this increase in demand the average price per ton of manganese fell from Rs. 3-1-0 in 1933-34 to Rs. 2-15-0 in the year under report.

66. *Mica.*—The year 1934-35 opened with the continuance of the futile struggle to maintain equilibrium between cost of winning mica and prices offered in the foreign market.

The demand for mica was spasmodic and for the superior qualities only. A healthier state prevailed towards the close of the year when the demand materially increased. But calls on the larger sizes of the lower qualities of mica remained stagnant as also on the smaller sizes. There was very little demand for splittings except for the very inferior qualities manufactured from waste (dump) mica at very low prices.

67. *Iron and steel industry.*—The industry showed a further development in the year under report. As expected last year, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., were able to run their plant to full capacity and simultaneously the development work of the plant was also carried on in full swing in every department. The number of employees rose from 20,848 in 1933-34 to 27,001 in the year under report.

68. *Tinplate industry.*—During the year 1934 the total finished products of the Tinplate Company of India, Golmuri, were 53,053 tons as against 51,647 tons in 1933 and 46,276 tons in 1932. The total amount of steel purchased from the Tata Iron and Steel Company was about 70,439 tons, of which about 66,480 tons were consumed by the Concern, and the number of labourers rose from 2,493 in 1933 to 2,785 in the year under report.

69. *Wire nail industry.*—Though the Steel Protection Act was passed in August-September, it did not come into actual operation till November 1934. Besides, practically all the railways withdrew the concession for traffic from Tatanagar from December 1934. As a result of these the

concern was burdened with heavy stock and failed to realise fair selling prices recommended by the Tariff Board. The state of affairs of the concern is reported to be not very satisfactory.

70. *Electric cable industry.*—The distinct improvement in trade was reflected in the increased demand for cable and copper wire manufactured by the Indian Cable Company, Ltd., Tatanagar. Severe competition was met throughout the year from cheap Japanese products of doubtful quality. As it was impossible for the company to meet this competition on price, every effort was made to improve the quality of their products and increase the value offered to their customers at higher rates. The demand for bare copper conductors steadily increased throughout the year helped by the policy of Government to purchase as much material as possible of Indian manufacture. Likewise the demand for high grade electric cables increased and repeat orders were received from consumers who were satisfied with Indian cables. It is of interest to report that the Company manufactured during the year under report all the copper conductors in connection with construction of the Calcutta-Madras, Calcutta-Darjeeling, Calcutta-Shillong, Bombay-Ahmedabad and Ahmedabad-Quetta Telephone Trunk Lines together with ten miles of Submarine Telephone cables for communication across some of the largest rivers in India.

71. *Engineering works.*—Engineering firms in Bihar and Orissa showed a further development both on account of the expansion of the sugar industry in Bihar and to the heavy reconstruction work after the earthquake, as stated in the previous year's report.

72. *Lac industry.*—In 1934 Baisakhi crop was somewhat bigger than that of the last year in spite of dry weather conditions which prevailed in April-May in most districts. These weather conditions affected the quality of the lac and its value as brood, and although the number of trees infected for the Katki crop was greater than last year there was a falling off in total produce owing to bad yield. The Kusmi crop was somewhat smaller than last year. The price of T. N. shellac was Rs. 34 per maund in April but in May it rose again to Rs. 55 per maund. Although huge purchases of shellac were made

by London, yet there was no shortage of lac of a sort in India. Lac stored for many years, lac shipped from Singapore and the favourable Baisakhi crop all contributed to the maintenance of supplies with a slight depressing effect on the market and in December the T. N. price had fallen to Rs. 43 per maund. At the end of the year under report it again came down to Rs. 25 per maund.

73. *Milling industry.*—The conditions of the milling industries continued to be the same as last year and no sign of improvement was observed. The import of Rangoon rice at cheaper rates checked the progress of Rice Mills in Bihar and Orissa, while the Bengal Food Adulteration Act prevented the import of Bihar oil into Bengal which was formerly the chief importer of Bihar oil.

74. *Silk industry.*—The sign of improvements in the silk industry noticed in the previous year's report was also visible during the year under review. Although the economic depression continued, the demand for silk fabric was satisfactory but the margin of profit was slightly reduced owing to internal as well as Japanese competition. Bhagalpur, Manpur in the Gaya district and Raghunathpur in the Manbhum district continued to be the important centres for the manufacture of silk goods.

75. *Sugar industry.*—The sugar industry which suffered heavy loss due to earthquake last year withstood the shock well and all the sugar factories continued to work during the year under review. The industry showed satisfactory expansion and some consolidation of its position. There were 33 sugar factories of which 32 were cane factories and one refinery. Besides 17 cane factories have also gur refining plants.

Under section 7 of the Sugarcane Act, 1934, Government framed rules for the affixation of notices by factories showing the rates at which sugarcane was being purchased on each particular day at a particular centre and also the minimum price for sugarcane fixed by Government. The minimum price which the factories, including those of *Khandsari* type should pay was supplied by this department fortnightly to Government for publication. Special inspectors were appointed in the districts of Champaran, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea including parts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr

lying north of the river Ganges to watch the interest of the cane growers and to check frauds in the matter of weighments, settlement of claims, etc.

CHAPTER X.

Working of the Sugarcane Act and the Rules.

76. *Control of sugar industry.*—On account of the rapid growth of sugar industry in the country due to protection granted by the Central Government, the Government of India took legislative action for the purpose of assuring to sugarcane growers a fair price for their produce to regulate the purchase of sugarcane for use in a factory and passed the Sugarcane Act XV of 1934. In accordance with the provision of section 7(1) of the Sugarcane Act, the local Government framed the Bihar and Orissa Sugarcane Rules, 1934, and declared the four districts of the Tirhut Division and the district of Purnea and parts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts lying north of the river Ganges of the Bhagalpur division to be controlled areas.

77. *Staff and organisation.*—The Bihar and Orissa Sugarcane Rules, 1934, came into force on the 10th of December 1934. Four deputy collectors and one sub-deputy collector were appointed Inspectors under the Rules, one for each of the four districts of the Tirhut Division and one for the entire controlled area in the Bhagalpur Division. They underwent a short course of training in the Bihar College of Engineering to learn the mechanism and testing of weigh-bridges. The subdivisional officers were also appointed *ex-officio* Inspectors under the Sugarcane Rules, 1934, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

78. *Factories and their operation.*—Twenty-eight vacuum pan factories and some open pan factories worked during the year in the controlled area and engaged a large number of purchasing agents for sugarcane who set up a still larger number of weigh-bridges at numerous places. In spite of this, not a small quantity of sugarcane grown in Saran and Champaran districts found its way to factories in United Provinces and a factory in Bengal also took a considerable quantity of sugarcane from Purnea

and Bhagalpur districts, while some factories in the province had to close down earlier for want of adequate supply. Only one factory in Purnea district purchased a small quantity of sugarcane from Maldah district in Bengal. Within the province also instances were not wanting where sugarcane grown near one factory was conveyed and sold to a more distant factory and the growers derived the benefit of such competition amongst the factories in purchasing their supply. A large quantity of sugarcane also continued to be crushed by indigenous methods by growers living at distances of 10 to 12 miles from sugarcane weighing stations.

79. *Purchasing agents.*—Purchasing agents were licensed generally on the recommendation of managers of factories but it has been reported that in a number of cases such persons were men of no substance and could not arrange to maintain records and registers properly. The matter was considered by the Divisional Advisory Committees and it is hoped that factories will make a more careful nomination of purchasing agents in the next crushing season.

80. *Transportation.*—Difficulties of transportation of cane both by road and by rail have been felt almost everywhere. Transportation by cart was difficult in Purnea and North Bhagalpur. These difficulties were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates and through them to the Chairmen of the District Boards concerned, and in some cases action was taken to remedy the grievances. The arrangements for parking of loaded carts at the gates of factories and at the sites of weigh-bridges were found to be unsatisfactory at most places and the District Officer of Champaran proceeded against some managers for congestion at the gates of factories in that district. Absence of ramps at most of the railway stations and inadequate supply of wagons by the Bengal and North-Western Railway stood greatly in the way of quick movement of canes and was no less responsible for congestion.

81. *Weighment of canes.*—The Inspectors exercised proper vigilance against cases of under-weighment or keeping of inaccurate weigh-bridges and cutting of weights for alleged improper stripping, dryage or inferior quality of canes. The District Magistrate of Champaran visited

some weighment centres and tested weigh-bridges and as a result of his strong attitude the malpractices were considerably checked. The District Magistrate of Purnea called upon some agents of a factory to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for cutting down weights and this step had a salutary effect.

82. *Prices.*—Attempts to obtain canes at less than the minimum price were found to be very rare. For better quality of canes some factories paid more than minimum price. The agents of Sitabganj Sugar Factory Limited of Dinajpur district in Bengal purchased some canes in Purnea district at less than the minimum price under the impression that the Act and Rules of Bihar were inapplicable to their factory. The District Magistrate took action when the fact came to light and the purchasing agents were warned. The authorities of the factory realised their legal position and paid the prescribed price. In Saran, the minimum price fixed by Government was always paid to the growers and, in order to attract growers to sell canes to them, some of the factories paid cartage also. As the crushing season advanced, competition for cane became more intense and towards the end of February the price of cane was higher than the minimum fixed by law.

83. *Advisory Committees.*—Four Advisory Committees were formed in the controlled area in the Bhagalpur Division and five in the Tirhut Division. The Purnea district committee discussed amongst other things the necessity of preparing accurate estimates of acreage under sugarcane. If all the factories combine in preparing such estimates it would be of advantage to them in issuing *purjis* (requisition) to growers for supply of canes more equitably.

84. *Miscellaneous.*—The Inspector of Bhagalpur Division is of opinion that registers for cane delivered by growers to purchasing agents should contain more particulars than is the practice at present, so that the identity of suppliers may be easily established and purchasing agents may not be able to pass illicit cane in the name of fictitious suppliers set up by themselves. The Inspector of Saran recommends more particulars to be entered in the receipts granted to suppliers by the purchasing agents.

On account of excessive freight on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway which runs through a part of Kishanganj subdivision, the Purnea Sugar Company and the Sitabganj Sugar Company, Limited, of Dinajpur district did not find it profitable to purchase any cane from that area. On the request of the District Magistrate of Purnea sanction has been given to place 12 units of cane crushers and pans at his disposal to popularise their use in that part of his district if necessity arises on account of increase in output of cane.

Large quantities of sugarcane were carried away from a district to purchasing centres situated in another district to be sold there, and some of the Inspectors were handicapped in their work for want of jurisdiction over such purchasing centres. Sometimes, sugar factories arrange for their supply of cane from distant places on the basis of factory delivery and pay for it on the basis of weighment at factory gate. In such cases, it is said, the control of the Inspector is not effective as the factories being outside his territorial jurisdiction he cannot examine their records.

In working the Act and the Rules, the Inspectors generally adopted the policy of friendliness and non-interference with the managers of factories where the rules were followed in spirit and nothing was seriously wrong.

Some of the Inspectors took great interest in assisting the growers to dispose of their produce and in some cases put them in touch with managers of factories.

On account of a very large number of purchasing agents, of whom there were as many as 113 in Champaran and 101 in Saran, and a still larger number of weighbridges set up at places from one end of the district to the other, the charge of an Inspector was heavy.

85. *Conclusion.*—The spirit of the new rules was followed with occasional unintentional breaches in the whole controlled area, and the Inspectors had no difficulty in enforcing them. Generally, good feeling prevailed between the Inspectors and the factory owners and their employees. The Advisory Committees and the Inspectors made suggestions for the amendment of the Sugarcane Rules, which are under the consideration of Government.

CHAPTER XI.

Information Bureau.

86. Having regard to the prevailing unemployment amongst the educated middle class, Government have been pleased to sanction the establishment of an Information Bureau as a part of this department under the Intelligence Officer for a period of two years in the first instance with effect from the 1st March 1935. The main object of the Bureau is to assist suitably qualified candidates of the province to secure employment in industrial concerns. The Bureau at present caters only for candidates possessing technical qualifications and degrees in Science. During its short period of existence for a month, the Bureau had issued nearly 400 letters to industrial concerns and others in this connection. From the response hitherto received, it appears that the managers and the proprietors of the concerns are inclined to be sympathetic to the cause of the Bureau. As a matter of fact a number of requisitions for suitably qualified men has already been received from some of the concerns and others have promised co-operation in future. The Bureau appears to have made a good start and is doing useful work, but it has thrown much additional burden on the department.

CHAPTER XII.

Conclusion.

87. Mr. Lall along with the Hon'ble Minister for Education attended the sixth Industries Conference held in Simla in July 1934. As a result of the deliberations at the Conference, a central Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau was established at Delhi under the Indian Stores Department. The Government of India grant for the development of handloom industry was also finally distributed among the provinces and the scheme submitted by this department was approved. During the year under report, the Director of Industries, accompanied by the Textile Expert, also attended the meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee held in Delhi in February 1935, and its report will be considered at the next Industries Conference. During the year, the working of the

new Sugarcane Act and the Rules was placed under the control of the Director of Industries and also an Information Bureau was started in the department to help the technically qualified men of the province in finding employment. Besides, the handloom weaving industry received a great stimulus by the Government of India grant. In spite of the additional work thrown on the headquarters staff by these increased activities of the department, the general standard of efficiency was maintained. Thanks are due to the officers and assistants both permanent and temporary who have done their duties well.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Table showing the net expenditure of the department for the year 1934-35.

	Rs.
I.—Direction :—	
(a) Director of Industries, Textile Expert and Intelligence Officer	39,390
(b) Office Establishment	27,736
(c) Travelling allowance	8,434
(d) Other allowance	174
(e) Contingencies—Non-contract	4,364
Total ...	80,098
II.—Technical and Industrial Education :—	
(i) Technical Education—	
(a) Bihar College of Engineering	2,05,428
(b) Orissa School of Engineering	64,191
(c) Ranchi Technical School	57,710
(d) Tirhut Technical Institute	42,441
(e) Evening Mining Classes...	14,373
(f) Dehri apprentice class	1,683
(g) Grant-in-aid to Technical Institutes... ...	22,854
(h) Stipends and cost of seat reservation for Bihar and Orissa	19,751
Total ...	4,28,431
(ii) Industrial Education—	
(a) Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, Patna ...	41,937
(b) Silk Institute, Bhagalpur	21,639
(c) Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya	5,617
(d) Phulbani Industrial School, Angul	6,955
(e) Half-time Weaving School, Bihar Sharif ...	3,357
(f) Printing and Book-Binding classes, Gulzarbagh ...	6,885
(g) Grant-in-aid to Industrial Institutes ...	8,167
(h) Grant-in-aid to Weaving Schools in Angul ...	1,485
Total ...	96,042
Total of Technical and Industrial Education ...	5,24,473

III.—Industrial Development:—

	Rs.
(1) Engineering service	18,474
(2) Industrial Chemical Advice ...	2,850
(3) Fishery	10,652
(4) Textile Demonstration—	
(*a*) Weaving Demonstration ...	31,695
(*b*) Dyeing Demonstration ...	5,051
(*c*) Sericulture	221
(5) Manufacture of cotton goods for foreign market	1,04,163
(6) Marketing organisation	99
(7) Industrial Exhibition and Fairs ..	1,000
(8) Expenditure in connection with Sugarcane Act, 1934	11,575
Total ...	1,85,780
Grand Total ...	7,90,351
Less Receipts ...	2,44,602
Net expenditure ...	5,45,749

APPENDIX B.

(Vide paragraph 3 of the report.)

Statistics of Technical and Industrial Education during 1934-35.

Serial no.	Name of Institutions.	Place.	Courses taught.	Capacity.	Average attendance.		Examinations.					Total expenditure from Provincial Revenue.	Cost per pupil on roll.
					On roll.	Present.	Appeared.	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed final year.	Pass percentage.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Government Technical Institutes.											Rs.	Rs.
1	Bihar College of Engineering.	Patna	Civil Engineering (Degree), Civil Engineering Subordinate, Industrial Diploma, Pleaders' Survey class, Munsifs' training.	335	244	222	172	138	80	45	68	2,05,428	841.9
2	Orissa School of Engineering.	Cuttack	Civil Engineering Subordinate, Industrial Diploma.	180	115	93	102	86	84·3	19	63·3	64,191	558·1
3	Tirhut Technical Institute	Muzaffarpur.	Industrial Diploma, Leather working Oil engine and Tractor driving.	140	93	80	57	55	96·5	19	95·0	42,441	455·2
4	Ranchi Technical School...	Ranchi	Industrial Diploma, Improvers' class, Leather working class.	173	165	146	112	69	61·0	28	50·0	57,710	349·7
5	Dehri Workshop Industrial School.	Dehri	Mechanical Trades apprenticeship.	24	12	12	12	11	92·0	Nil	Nil	1,683	140·2
6	Evening Mining Class ...	Dhanbad	Mining and Mines Surveying Gas testing.	180	47	30	27	20	74·0	7	63·6	14,373	305·2
7	Vernacular Classes ...	Do.	Mining	...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

8	Aided Technical Institutes.—Jamalpur Technical School E. I. Ry.	Jamalpur	Apprentice Mechanics, Trade Apprenticeship.	...	367	...	324	304	93·8	56	96·5	18,332	143·2
9	Balasore Technical School	Balasore	Wood working, Metal working, Motor car repairing, Electric work and Water-supply.	80	56	47	51	47	92·2	9	56·2	5,409	98·2
10	Technical Night School	Jamshedpur.	Mechanical and Metallurgical Trade Apprenticeship.	300	218	132	135	103	98·0	96	68·5	1,800	8·2
	Government Industrial (Handicraft) Institutes.												
1	Cottage Industries Institute.	Gulzarbagh.	Weaving, Dyeing, Calico printing, Knitting, Durrie weaving, Carpet, Tape and Newar making, Toy making and Lacquer work, Toy painting, Electric Wiremen's course.	80	74	60	51	50	98·0	50	98·0	41,937	566·2
2	Government Silk Institute	Bhagalpur.	Silk Weaving, Dyeing, Eri-rearing, Sericulture.	58	40	27	23	19	86	19	80	21,639	541·0
3	Wool Weaving Institute ...	Gaya	Woollen goods manufacture	15	14	11	10	10	100	10	100	5,617	401·5
4	Phulbani Industrial School	Phulbani	Weaving, Dyeing, Carpentry and Smithy.	24	24	23	6	6	100	6	100	6,955	289·8
5	Half-time Weaving School	Bihar	Weaving...	72	72	45	52	39	75·0	2	40·0	3,357	46·6
6	Printing and book-binding Classes.	Gulzarbagh.	Composing, Printing and Book-binding.	35	35	32	34	30	88·2	9	75·0	6,885	196·7
	Aided Industrial (Handicraft) Institutions.—												
7	Benagaria Industrial School.	Benagaria.	Carpentry and Weaving ...	58	64	49	...	...	...	14	100	2,800	43·7
8	St. Rita's Knitting School	Bettiah	Knitting and Sewing ...	...	43	35	...	...	...	...	...	900	20·9
9	Shelter Industrial School	Cuttack	Weaving, Basketry Spinning and Sewing.	30	24	23	18	11	61	5	41	1,440	60·0
10	Khunti Co-operative Home Industries Association, Ltd., Weaving School.	Khunti	Weaving	8	8	6	5	5	100	5	100	600	75·0
11	Katkahi Technical School	Katkahi	Weaving and Carpentry ...	50	29	16	16	16	100·0	16	100·0	600	20·7
12	Orissa Poor Industry Cottage.	Cuttack	Eri-culture, Toy making, Durrie Carpet and Newar Weaving.	30	25	22	3	3	100·0	3	100·0	960	38·4
13	Noatoli Weaving School...	Noatoli	Weaving	...	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	144	5·8
14	Basant Kumari Bidhabasram Industeral classi	Puri	Weaving cutting, Embroidery and Sewing.	...	40	33	...	...	...	...	...	600	15·0

APPENDIX C.

(Vide paragraph 7 of the report.)

List of institutions which received grant-in-aid in 1934-35.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Recurring:—			
TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS:—			
1. Jamalpur Technical School, Jamalpur ...	15,653	0	0
2. Jamshedpur Technical Night school ...	1,800	0	0
3. Balasore Technical school ...	5,400	0	0
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS:—			
4. Benagaria Industrial school, Benagaria, S. P.	2,800	0	0
5. Shelter Industrial school, Cuttack ...	1,440	0	0
6. St. Rita's Knitting school, Bettiah ...	975	0	0
7. Katkahi Technical school, Katkahi ...	600	0	0
8. Khunti Co-operative Home Industries Association, Ltd., Weaving school.	600	0	0
9. Orissa Poor Industry Cottage, Cuttack ...	960	0	0
10. Noatoli Weaving school, Noatoli, Ranchi ...	192	0	0
11. Basant Kumari Bidhawasram Industrial School, Puri.	600	0	0
12. Angul Weaving school	1,485	0	0
Total	32,505	0	0
Non-recurring	Nil.		

APPENDIX D.

(Vide paragraph 31 of the report.)

List of private industrial institutions:—

1. Chowdwar Industrial school, Cuttack.
2. Wahidya Madrasa, Arrah.
3. Mission school, Arrah, Shahabad.
4. Shahpur Middle English school Industrial classes, Shahpur.
5. Ranchi Brahmcharya school, Ranchi.
6. Anatha Ashram, Cuttack.
7. The Leper Asylum, Cuttack.
8. The Salvation Army Industrial school, Angul.
9. The Co-operative Weaving class, Angul.
10. The Gopabandhu Daridranarayan Sewasadan.
11. The Teheri Industrial school, Bhadrak.
12. Panch Training class, Bhadrak.
13. Industrial class at Ramna (Balasore).
14. The Weaving and Printing class, Rausapatna.
15. Siwan Weaving school, Siwan, Saran.
16. Siwan Mission school, Siwan, Saran.
17. Monghyr Technical School, Monghyr.
18. B. N. Surveying and Technical School, Dighra.
19. Girls' School Industrial classes, Bargarh, Sambalpur.
20. Ditto ditto Padampur, do.
21. Ditto ditto Sambalpur, do.
22. Ditto ditto Rampella, do.

APPENDIX E.

(Vide paragraph 18 of the report.)

Financial review of the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, for the year 1934-35.

I. *Receipts and expenditure.*—The receipts and expenditure during the last three years for the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, are shown below :—

Year.			*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*
			Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	...	...	30,760	49,004
1933-34	...	...	15,136	38,227
1934-35	...	...	20,843	41,951

There is an increase of Rs. 3,724 in the expenditure during the year under review due to larger purchases of dyes and chemicals as the old stock of dyes had been consumed in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the participation in a larger number of fairs and exhibitions during the year was also heavy.

The increase in receipts by Rs. 5,707 is due to larger sales of finished goods and increased work done in the dyeing section.

II. *Net cost of the Institute.*—The net cost of the institute during the last three years was as follows :—

Year.				*Amount.*
				Rs.
1932-33	...	...	...	35,361
1933-34	...	...	...	20,812
1934-35	...	...	...	25,785

These figures do not include indirect charges, etc.

There is an increase of Rs. 4,973 in the net cost of the institute this year. The net cost of Rs. 20,812 in 1933-34 was less due to the fact that on account of revaluation of dead stock a sum of Rs. 9,242 was credited as appreciation in the value of dead stock, while a sum of Rs. 1,837 had been debited on account of depreciation on dead stock during the year 1934-35.

III. *Production.*—The value of raw materials consumed and that of finished goods produced and dyeing charges collected during the last three years are given below :—

Year.		*Raw material.*	*Production.*
		Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	...	8,409	13,986
1933-34	...	7,196	12,116
1934-35	...	9,113	15,320

IV. *Loss on account of depreciation, bad debts, etc.*—The statement below gives the figures for depreciation and bad debts during the last three years :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation in dead stock ...	3,380	Nil.	1,837
Depreciation in sealed pattern	43	38	74
Bad debts	121	1,498	145
Shortage in stock ...	1,197	157	95
	(up to 31st December 1933.)		

The high figure for bad debts in 1933-34 represents the losses of the Sales Depot written off during that year. Depreciation on sealed patterns was more as the number of sealed patterns increased and as the cost of a few missing articles is included.

V. *Closing stock.*—The closing balances of stocks of raw material and finished goods at the Cottage Industries Institute and with agents are given below :—

	Rs.
1932-33	22,473
1933-34	15,495
1934-35	13,382

The above figures will show that there has been a gradual decrease in the stock of raw materials and finished goods.

VI. *Training of students.*—The following statement will show the number of applications for admissions, the number of students admitted and the number of students who passed during the last three years :—

Year.	Number of applications for admission.	Number of admissions including old students.	Number of students on roll during the year.	Number of students who passed the examinations.
1932-33 ...	434	81	56	35
1933-34 ...	590	80	60	53
1934-35 ...	537	79	60	50
				138

There is a slight decrease in the number of applications and passes in the year under report over the last year. Out of 138 students who have passed out from the institute during the last three years, 96 are reported to be engaged in the profession for which they were trained.

N.B.—The figures for 1934-35 are not audited.

Statement of affairs of the Cottage Industries Institute, for the year ending 31st March, 1935.

DEBITS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.	..	252 15 6
2. Opening stock—		
(1) Raw materials ..	..	5,027 13 8
(2) Finished goods—		
(a) In the Institute ..	5,725 3 11	
(b) With Inland agents	5,386 4 7	
	11,111 8 6	
Less 10 per cent ..	1,111 2 6	
		10,000 6 0
In the process of manufacture.	..	466 9 3
3. Bills due to the Institute at the beginning of the year—		
(a) Sundry debtors ..	..	2,173 9 4
4. Amount drawn from treasury—		
Raw materials ..	9,535 11 0	
Finished goods ..	2,435 15 2	
Refunds to customers ..	13 5 6	
Wages—		
Productive ..	1,257 9 6	
Unproductive ..	3,349 8 6	
Miscellaneous contingencies.	3,167 1 6	
	19,759 3 2	

CREDITS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Remittance to treasury ..	21,181 0 2	
Less deposited in favour of Silk Institute, Bhagalpur.	338 3 8	
		20,842 12 6
2. Bills due by the Institute at the beginning of the year—		
(a) Salaries and wages, etc.	2,154 4 9	
(b) Sundry creditors and credit balance.	549 7 4	
(c) Purdah section ..	493 5 6	
(d) Silk Institute ..	338 3 8	
		3,535 5 3
3. Closing stock—		
(1) Raw materials ..	..	3,013 14 11
(2) Finished goods—		
In the Institute ..	5,250 6 0	
With Indian agents ..	4,874 8 0	
	10,124 14 0	
Less 10 per cent ..	1,012 7 9	
		9,112 6 3
In the process of manufacture.	..	1,255 10 5
4. Bills due to the Institute at the end of the year—		
Sundry debtors ..	1,845 15 9	

Salaries and establishment.	17,069 11 0	
Travelling allowance ..	200 1 0	
Stipend	4,922 7 0	
		1,951 6 2
5. Dead stock at the beginning of the year.	..	18,132 13 0
Sealed patterns ..	..	774 7 3
6. Bills due by the Institute at the end of the year—		
(*a*) Salaries, wages, etc.	2,309 4 0	
(*b*) Sundry creditors ..	65 5 0	
(*c*) Purdah manufacturing	494 5 6	
		2,868 14 6
Total ..	..	81,648 14 8

Less bad debts during the year.	144 11 6	
	1,701 4 3	
Less reserve for bad and doubtful debts.	993 11 9	
	707 8 6	707 8
5. Dead stock, etc., at the beginning of the year.	18,132 13 0	
Add additions during the the year.	240 6 3	
	18,373 3 3	
Less 10 per cent depreciation.	1,837 5 3	16,535 14 0
Sealed pattern at the beginning.	774 7 3	
Less cost of samples missing.	34 0 0	
	740 7 3	
Less 10 per cent ..	74 0 9	
		666 6 6
6. Cash in hand ..	..	194 1 6
7. Net cost	..	*25,784 14 10
Total ..	..	81,648 14 8

* The amount includes Rs. 2,968 (last year's figure), the amount of supervision charges shown in the Purdah manufacturing section as in the last year.

N.B.—Pensionary charges Rs. 288 (last year's figure).

C. S. JAIN,
Accountant.

J. R. RAMCHARYA,
Offg. Superintendent,
Cottage Industries Institute,
Gulzarbagh.

Statement of affairs of the Purdah Manufacturing Section as on 31st March 1935.

DEBITS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.	555 15 0	
Cash in hand on account of sale proceeds with Director of Industries for New Zealand agent.	1,116 6 9	1,672 5 9
2. Opening stock :—		
(*a*) Raw materials—		
In the Institute ..	5,200 14 9	
With Dyeing Section ..	1,311 0 9	
With Indian agents ..	698 9 0	
		7,210 8 6
(*b*) Finished goods—		
In the Institute ..	32,138 12 0	
With Indian agents ..	860 1 3	
With London agent ..	78,896 4 5	
With New Zealand agent.	6,688 7 1	
	1,18,583 8 9	
Less reserve	48,002 4 2	
		70,581 4 7
In process of manufacture	..	275 3 9
3. Bills due to the Institute at the beginning of the year—		
Sundry debtors ..	896 9 3	
Less credit balance ..	658 10 3	
	237 15 0	
Less reserve for bad debts	8 8 9	
		229 6 3
4. Amount drawn from treasury—		
(*a*) Raw materials ..	23,848 0 9	
(*b*) Finished goods ..	65,510 2 6	
(*c*) Dead stock ..	35 10 0	

CREDITS.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. (*a*) Remittances to treasury—			
Cash		44,700 10 0	
By challan and book transfer.		1,05,322 9 2	
(*b*) Sale proceeds of New Zealand agent for February and March 1935—	Rs. a. p.		
£ 4-18-6	64 12 2		
£ 59-18-4	790 10 4		
		855 6 6	
Sale proceeds of London agent for March 1935.		8,554 11 7	1,59,433 5 3
2. Bills due by the Institute at the beginning of the year—		327 5 0	
Salaries and wages, etc.		274 6 6	
Sundry creditors ..		746 2 0	
Cottage Industries Institute.		334 5 9	1,682 3 3
3. Closing stock—			
(1) Raw materials in the Institute (at cost).		4,838 15 3	
With Dyeing Section (at cost).		1,003 8 3	5,842 7 6
(2) Finished goods (at cost) in the Institute.		21,425 2 10	
	Rs. a. p.		
With inland agents.	852 13 10		
Deduct 32 per cent to arrive at cost price.	272 14 6		
		579 15 4	
With New Zealand agent (at cost).		3,618 7 3	

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*d*) Wages—			
Productive	2,972 4 0		
Unproductive.	695 2 0	3,667 6 0	
(*e*) Miscellaneous contingencies.		6,437 0 6	
(*f*) Refunds to customers		121 0 0	
(*g*) Salaries and establishment.		4,451 12 0	
(*h*) Travelling allowance		33 0 0	
(*i*) Other allowances ..		180 0 0	1,04,283 15 9
5. Dead stock, etc., at the beginning of the year.		..	503 0 0
Sealed pattern at the beginning of the year at Indian selling price.		958 14 1	
Less Rs. 165-8-1 to arrive at cost price.		165 8 1	893 6 0
6. Bills due by the Institute at the end of the year—			
(*a*) Salaries, wages, etc.		455 0 6	
(*b*) Sundry creditors ..		137 6 6	592 7 0
7. Excess credit over debit ..		..	36,350 14 7
Total ..		..	2,22,492 8 2

Indirect charges—

	Rs. a. p.	
1. Audit fee	1,116 10 8	as in last year.
2. Supervision.	1,968 0 0	ditto.
3. Rent	600 0 0	ditto.
4. Printing and stationery.	340 0 0	ditto.
	4,024 10 8	

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
With London agent (at London selling rate).	47,717 5 4		
Deduct 43 per cent to arrive at cost price.	20,757 0 4	26,960 5 0	52,583 14 5
In process of manufacture		..	20 9 8
4. Bills due to the Institute at the end of the year—			
Sundry debtors ..		1,639 13 3	
Less credit balance ..		212 3 6	1,427 9 9
5. Dead stock, etc., at the beginning of the year.		503 0 0	
Less depreciation 10 per cent.		50 4 9	
		452 11 3	
Addition during the year		35 10 0	488 5 3
Sealed pattern at the beginning of the year (at cost).		793 6 0	
Less sold		3 12 0	
		789 10 0	
Less 10 per cent depreciation.		78 15 5	710 10 7
6. Cash in hand		..	303 6 6
Total ..		..	2,22,492 8 2

C. S. JAIN,
Accountant.

G. P. PUJARI,
Offg. *Superintendent,*
Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh.

APPENDIX G.

(Vide paragraph 19 of the Report.)

Financial review of the Government Silk Institute, Bhagalpur, for the year 1934-35.

I. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The receipts and expenditure on account of the sale of woven goods, yarns, cocoons, etc., for the last three years are given below :—

Year.		*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*	*Remarks.*
		Rs.	Rs.	
1932-33	...	15,327	21,744	
1933-34	...	12,896	20,164	
1934-35	...	9,760	21,810	

The decrease in receipts is due to the trade depression and reduction in prices of raw materials and finished products, and increase in the expenditure is due to participation in various exhibitions during the year and also for advertising our goods in the papers. The above receipts for 1934-35 as in previous years, do not include the sale proceeds of London agent for March 1935.

II. *Net cost of the Institute.*—The net cost of the Institute during the last three years was as follows :—

		...		Rs.
1932-33	...	...	...	21,771
1933-34	...	...	...	17,218
1934-35	...	...	...	20,729

The increase in the net cost during the year under report is due to the fact that the value of finished goods was reduced by Rs. 3,877 owing to the fall in prices of raw materials.

III. *Training of students.*—The statement below gives the number of students and apprentices admitted and the number of students passed out successfully in the course of last three years :—

Year.		*Admission.*		*Passed out.*	
		Students.	*Artisans.*	*Students.*	*Artisans.*
1932	...	39	20	22	12
1933	...	38	26	19	8
1934	...	40	39	19	14
				60	34

Out of 60 students and 34 artisans who passed out from the Institute during the last three years, 28 students secured employment in different factories and concerns and 14 students were reported to have been working independently. 28 out of the 34 passed artisan boys were also employed in local factories.

IV. *Production.*—The following figures give the value of raw materials consumed and finished goods produced for the last three years :—

Year.		*Raw materials consumed.*	*Production.*
		Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	... ...	6,674	6,651
1933-34	... ...	4,005	5,459
1934-35	... ...	4,264	5,739

The small increase both in raw materials issued and in production is due to a few more orders of special materials received from the foreign Agent than in the previous year.

V. *Loss on account of depreciation, bad debts, etc.*—The following figures will show the loss in detail on account of depreciation, bad debts, etc. :—

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Depreciation on dead stock and sealed pattern.	904	790	792
(*b*) Bad debts	14	1,923	372
(*c*) Written off on account of shortage at the time of stock-taking.	124	68	46

VI. The closing balances of stock of raw materials and finished goods including works in progress at the Silk Institute and those with the agent are given below :—

Year.		*Raw materials and finished goods.*	*Stock with agents, Foreign and Inland.*
1932-33	...	19,157	14,352
1933-34	...	15,882	7,773
1934-35	...	11,203	4,918

The above figures show that the capital locked up in stocks is gradually being reduced.

Statement of affairs of Government Silk Institute, Bhagalpur for the year 1934-35.

DEBIT.	Rs. a. p.	AMOUNT. Rs. a. p.
1. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.	..	236 9 6
2. Opening stocks—		
(I) Raw materials—		
(a) Yarns and miscellaneous stores.	5,390 5 3	
(b) Cocoons ..	238 1 6	
(c) Dyes and Chemicals	1,032 1 2	
		6,660 7 11
(ii) Finished goods—		
(a) In the Institute ..	9,598 15 0	
(b) With Indian agents	1,221 5 8	
(c) With Mr. Ryland ..	7,349 7 0	
(d) With the agent of New Zealand.	66 7 0	
Total ..	18,236 2 8	
Less 10 per cent depreciation.	1,823 9 10	
		16,412 8 10
In the process of manufacture.	..	581 5 4
3. Bill due to the Institute at the beginning of the year.	..	1,120 6 7

CREDIT.	Rs. a. p.	AMOUNT. Rs. a. p.
1. Remittance to treasury ..	..	9,760 7 11
2. Bills due by the Institute.. at the beginning of the year.	..	31 12 0
3. Closing stocks—		
(i) Raw materials (actual) yarn and miscellaneous stores.	3,862 11 7	
(ii) Cocoons ..	6 0 11	
(iii) Dyes and Chemicals	805 6 7	
		4,674 3 1
(iv) Finished goods (actual)—		
(a) In the Institute ..	6,363 12 6	
(b) With Indian agents	740 8 0	
(c) With Mr. Ryland ..	4,725 3 7	
	11,829 8 1	
Less 10 per cent depreciation.	1,182 15 2	
		10,646 8 11
(v) In the process of manufacture.	..	800 15 5
4. Bill due to the Institute at the end of the year.	..	546 3 9

	Rs. a. p.
4. Amount drawn from treasury—	
(i) Yarn and miscellaneous stores. ..	2,931 2 0
(ii) Dyes and Chemicals ..	267 0 0
(iii) Finished goods	46 6 3
(iv) Cocoons	45 7 3
(v) Miscellaneous contingencies. ..	3,241 0 5
(vi) Wages productive.. ..	1,005 15 6
Wages unproductive ..	1,129 5 6
(vii) Salary of establishment. ..	11,126 1 0
(viii) Travelling allowance ..	281 14 0
(ix) Stipends	1,565 3 0
(x) Refund to customers ..	170 8 0
5. (i) Dead stock, tools and plants at the beginning of the year. ..	6,061 13 5
(ii) Sealed patterns	1,198 12 3
6. Bills due by the Institute on the 31st March 1935. ..	..
7. Excess of credit over debit ..	..
Grand Total	54,081 14 9

5. (i) Dead stock, tools and plants at the end of the year.	6,061 13 5	
Sold by auction ..	87 8 5	
	5,974 5 0	
Less depreciation ..	671 11 4	
Total ..	5,302 9 8	
Addition during the year	376 8 0	
	5,679 1 8	5,679 1 8
(ii) Sealed patterns ..	1,198 12 3	
Less depreciation at 10 per cent.	119 14 0	
	1,078 14 3	
Addition during the year	33 14 0	1,112 12 3
6. Cash in hand including imprest.	..	100 13 0
7. Net cost	..	20,729 0 9
Grand Total ..	..	54,081 14 9

NOTE.—The pension contribution of the staff amounted to Rs. 739-1-0.

S. M. ABDULLAH,
Accountant—6-7-1935.

Checked.
M. C. CHATTERJEE,
Auditor—9-7-1935.

M. N. DE,
Superintendent,
Government Silk Institute,
Nathnagar, Bhagalpur.

APPENDIX H.

(Vide paragraph 20 of the Report.)

Financial review of the Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya, for the year 1934-35.

I. The receipts and expenditure during the last three years are as follows :—

Year.			*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*
			Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	...	...	2,605	5,268
1933-34	...	...	2,559	5,535
1934-35	...	...	2,673	5,589

The increase in receipts is due to the realisation of dues on account of sales on credit and also due to the larger sales during the year under review than those of the last year.

II. The net cost of the Institute is as follows :—

Year.				*Net cost.*
				Rs.
1932-33	...	...	...	3,043
1933-34	...	...	...	3,544
1934-35	...	...	...	3,336

III. *Training of students.*—The statement below gives the number of students admitted and the number of students who passed out during the last three years :—

Year.			*Admission.*	*Passed out.*
1932-33	...	...	9	8
1933-34	...	...	14	12
1934-35	...	...	14	10

It is reported that almost all the students who passed out from the Institute during the year under review are making arrangements to purchase looms in order to start works by themselves.

IV. *Production.*—No artisans were employed in the Institute and the production represents entirely what was manufactured by the students in the course of their training. The following

figures give the value of raw materials consumed and finished goods produced during the last three years :—

Year.		*Raw materials consumed.*	*Finished goods.*
1932-33	...	1,507	2,457
1933-34	...	1,365	2,649
1934-35	...	1,075	2,307

The decrease in the price of raw materials and of finished goods is mainly due to lower prices.

5. Loss on account of depreciation and bad debts is given below :—

Year.		*Bad debts written off.*	*Shortage in stocks written off.*
		Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	...	Nil.	30
1933-34	...	21	34
1934-35	...	28	31

Statement of affairs of the Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya for the year 1934-35.

Debit.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cash balance at the beginning of the year.	..	23 8 0
2. Opening stock—		
(*i*) Raw materials ..	364 2 4	
(*ii*) Dyes and Chemicals	94 10 5½	458 12 9½
Finished goods—		
(*i*) In stock ..	1,880 2 0	
(*ii*) Stock on consignment.	1,164 4 7½	3,044 6 7½
Demonstration goods—	..	242 8 3½
Work in process.		
3. Bill due to the Institute at the beginning of the year.	..	605 9 0
4. Amount drawn from the treasury—		
Raw materials ..	1,425 13 0	
Dyes and Chemicals ..	303 8 3	
Wages productive ..	1,305 5 9	
Miscellaneous contingencies.	632 12 9	
Dead stock	11 15 6	
Salary of establishment	1,833 1 0	
Travelling allowance of establishment.	75 14 0	5,588 6 3
5. Adjustment allowed in account on account of discount, commission and write off.	..	53 9 9
6. Dead stock—		
Tools and plants at the beginning of the year.	..	450 0 0
7. Advance for finished goods	..	49 14 0
Total ..	..	10,516 10 8½

Credit.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Remittance to treasury ..	..	2,672 12 3
2. Closing stock—		
(1) Raw materials ..	749 8 7½	
(2) Dyes and Chemicals ..	230 5 3	979 13 10½
Finished goods—		
In the Institute ..	1,366 12 0	
In process ..	139 8 1½	1,506 4 1½
3. Bill due to the Institute at the end of the year.	..	770 14 9
Stock on consignment ..	..	764 13 1½
4. Dead stock—		
Tools and plants at the end of the year. Sold by auction, useless *less* depreciation.	..	450 0 0
5. Cash in hand	..	36 7 0
6. Demonstration goods ..	..	..
7. Net cost	..	3,335 9 7
Total ..	..	10,516 10 8½

APPENDIX I.

(VIDE PARAGRAPHS 39 OF THE REPORT.)

Statement showing the work done by the weaving and dyeing demonstration parties during 1934-35.

Weaving Demonstration parties.	No. of looms introduced.	No. of dobbies introduced.	No. of warping mills introduced.	Value of appliances sold.	No. of visits paid to villages by Dyeing mistries.	Amount of dyes sold.	Sales of the products of Government institutes.	No. of new villages in which improved looms were introduced or demonstrations conducted.	No. of villages in which finer counts and new designs were introduced for the first time.	Total number of villages in which improved looms were introduced till 1934-35.	Total no. of looms introduced till 1934-35.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Bhagalpur	464	14	5	335 6 9	63	90 5 6	154 10 0	37	41	793	6,964	
Sambalpur	367	64	I	360 4 0	50	241 10 3	64 8 3	51	47	538	2,673	
Darbhanga	376	7	4	58 0 0	26	335 13 0	331 0 6	11	39	548	6,888	
Gaya	310	16	13	777 9 6	80	182 12 9	40 0 0	45	30	776	3,765	
Patna	304	11	124	361 4 0	38	74 6 8	174 4 9	58	106	888	3,455	
Cuttack	198	76	10	543 12 6	65	126 15 6	239 7 6	30	30	1,037	5,350	
Ranchi	316	41	10	375 4 10	27	100 14 6	242 15 6	20	25	1,299	6,700	
Total ...	2,335	229	166	2,811 9 7	349	1,152 14 2	1,26[illegible] 14 6	252	308	5,879	35,815	

APPENDIX J.

List of members of the fourth Board of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council.	1. Babu Rameshvar Prashad Singh, M.L.C., village Samey, P. O. Warsaliganj, district Gaya.
	2. Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya, M.L.C., Dilawarpur, Monghyr.
	3. Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi, M.L.C., Patna City.
Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce.	4. Babu Balkrishna Das of Messrs. Bhanamal, Gulzarimal, Patna Junction.
	5. Babu Bhagwat Prasad Jayaswal, Patna Iron Foundry, Patna City.
Indian Mining Association.	6. Mr. E. A. Paterson of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co , 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
Indian Mining Federation.	7. Rao Bahadur D. D. Thacker, C/o Pure Jharia Colliery, P. O. Jharia. Manbhum.
Small Industries ...	8. Rai Sahib Bhikhari Charan Patnaik, Cuttack.
Patna Division ...	9. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan, Patna City.
Bhagalpur Division...	10. Rai Bahadur Bansidhar Dhandhania, Shujaganj, Bhagalpur.
Orissa Division ...	11. Mr. Bhubanananda Das, M.L.A., P. O. Chandni Chowk, Cuttack.
Chota Nagpur Division.	12. Mr. Indra Singh, Jamshedpur.
Tirhut Division ...	13. Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath, M.L.C., Muzaffarpur.
	14. Khan Bahadur Saghirul Haqq, M.L.C., Mokhtear, Siwan, Saran.

APPENDIX J—*concld.*

Railways	...	15. Mr. E. C. J. Gahan, Acting Commercial Traffic Manager, B. N. Railway, Calcutta.
Officials	...	16. Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, Patna.
		17. Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, Patna.
		18. Forest Research Officer, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.
		19. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, Patna.
		20. Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, Patna—*Chairman*.

Textile Expert, Bihar and Orissa, Patna—*Secretary*.

APPENDIX K.

(Vide paragraph 44 of the Report.)

List of mills compounded in Bihar and Orissa during 1934-35.

North Bihar Circle.

1. Messrs. Chaudhury Rice Mills, Bairagnia, district Muzaffarpur.
2. Messrs. Shree Sitaram Mills, Nirmali, district Bhagalpur.

South Bihar Circle.

1. Messrs. Saundick Oil Mill, Arrah.
2. Messrs. Sree Shankar Dal Mill, Buxar, district Shahabad.
3. Messrs. Sree Monohar Mill, Buxar, district Shahabad.
4. Messrs. Hazari Lal Laljiram Oil and Flour Mills, Daltonganj.
5. Messrs. Patna Iron Foundry, Patna City, district Patna.
6. Messrs. Patna Oil and Flour Mill, Patna City, district Patna.
7. Messrs. Gobardhandass Jaganath Oil Mill, Gaya.
8. Messrs. Samsuddin Mian Ramcharitar Sao, Gaya.
9. The Atta Mill of Fazal Karim, Khagaul, district Patna.
10. Messrs. Surya Mill, Fatwah, district Patna.
11. Messrs. Sri Gurdeo Mill, Silao, district Patna.
12. Messrs. Hilsa Dal Mill, Hilsa, district Patna.

Orissa and Chota Nagpur Circles.

1. Messrs. Dwarkadas Radhakrishna Oil Mill, Sahebganj, district Santal Parganas.
2. Messrs. Matrumall Dhannalall Oil Mill, Sahebganj, district Santal Parganas.
3. Messrs. Shew Mill Company, Bhagalpur.
4. Messrs. Sri Jagadamba Mills, Burhiya, district Monghyr.
5. Messrs. Ganeshdass Bansidhar Atta, Dal and Oil Mills, Colgong, district Bhagalpur.
6. Messrs. Orissa Hydraulic Lime Works, Cuttack.
7. Messrs. Sreemohan Pannalal Rice, Dal and Oil Mills, Bhagalpur.
8. Messrs. Sri Mahabirji Dal Mills, Lakhisarai, district Monghyr.
9. Messrs. Vishnu Rice and Oil Mill, Pirpainty, district Bhagalpur.
10. Messrs. Sree Shew Shakti Rice, Dal and Oil Mills, Sultanganj, district Bhagalpur.

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BOGP (Industry) 12—397—5-2-1936—JCB. & others.

No. 2413-D.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.)

RESOLUTION.

Dated the 5th December 1935.

READ---

The report of the Director of Industries for the year 1934-35.

1. Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., remained in charge of the department till the 21st March 1935 on which date he proceeded on leave. Mr. Y. A. Godbole, I.C.S., Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, took over charge of the department in addition to his own duties till the end of the year under review. He was subsequently relieved by Mr. S. M. Dhar, I.C.S., who has written the report.

2. The year under review marks an improvement in the industrial outlook although it cannot yet be stated that the depression of previous years has lifted. In Jamshedpur, the Iron and Steel Industry, the Tin Plate Industry and Electric Cable Industry showed satisfactory signs of progress, but the Wire Nails Industry failed to realise the fair selling prices recommended by the Tariff Board and its condition is reported to be not very satisfactory. The Sugar Industry made a quick recovery after the earthquake and is still showing signs of expansion. One large factory was started during the year under report in North Bihar, while the construction of another sugar factory is under contemplation in South Bihar. The manganese industry, the silk industry and engineering works also showed signs of improvement while the condition of the mica industry became more encouraging towards the close of the year. On the other hand, the depression in the coal and milling industries continued without abatement. Although the demand for coal was greater than the previous year there was a fall in price which was due to increased output. As a result of the vigorous propaganda carried on by the Soft Coke Cess Committee the despatch of soft coke from Bihar and Orissa showed a further increase

during the year. There was, however, no improvement in its price.

3. A satisfactory feature of the year under review is the increasing co-operation between provinces and the Central Government in the matter of industrial development. The Industries' Conference was again convened by the Government of India and a Central Bureau of Industrial Intelligence and Research was established which should prove of great value to the Industries Department of all provinces. At the sixth Industries Conference, which was held in Simla in July 1934, proposals were considered for the distribution to provinces of substantial grants for the development of the handloom industry and of sericulture. As a result of the deliberations of this conference and of the Imperial Sericultural Committee which was held on the 25th February 1935 this province was able to secure a grant of Rs. 75,000 for 17 months ending 31st March 1936 for the development for its handloom industry and a grant of Rs. 6,158 for the year 1935-36 for an eri-seed supply station at Ranchi. These grants from the Government of India should enable the Department of Industries to develop its activities which were curtailed on account of financial stringency.

4. The total number of Government and aided institutions for technical and industrial education was 23 as against 22 in the preceding year, while the total number of pupils showed a satisfactory increase from 1,816 to 2,066. It is a satisfactory sign that the demand for industrial training is steadily increasing. The applications for admission to the various technical and industrial institutions are now far in excess of their capacities. This is particularly noticeable in the Cottage Industries Institute at Gulzarbagh where only 14 per cent of the applicants could be admitted. The Industrial Diploma courses at the Bihar College of Engineering, the Orissa School of Engineering and the Ranchi Technical School and the Tirhut Technical Institute are also gaining in popularity and the number of applications is considerably in excess of the available number of seats. In the Bihar College of Engineering the number of applications for admission had gradually fallen owing to continued depression and unemployment amongst passed students. The earthquake helped, however, to relieve the situation and it is reported that practically all the Engineers who graduated since 1927 were able to secure employment though in many

cases this was of a temporary nature. The number of applications for admission to the degree course in civil engineering rose from 31 in the previous year to 41, but the number of applications from persons belonging to the province or domiciled therein still fell short of the number of available seats.

5. The standard of instruction was fully maintained in all the technical and industrial institutions. Government are also pleased to note the continued improvement in the working of the Wool Weaving Institute at Gaya. The question of the improvement of technical and industrial education in this province is under the consideration of the Unemployment Committee which has recently been set up by the local Government. The recommendations of this Committee are awaited. There was a marked decrease in receipts on account of private work in the workshop of the Orissa School of Engineering and the Tirhut Technical Institute. This requires attention. It is hoped that with the appointment of the new Superintendent the affairs of the latter Institute will be placed on a more satisfactory basis.

6. The weaving and dyeing demonstration parties continued to do useful work and the figures of the consumption of yarn show that this premier cottage industry of the province has been able to hold its own in spite of severe competition. In this it has been largely assisted by the department which has introduced improved methods of manufacture among handloom weavers. The Purda section of the Cottage Industries Institute has demonstrated the possibilities of the handloom industry and it is satisfactory to note that sales during the year increased from Rs. 1,13,541 in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,59,433. The net profit from this section also increased from Rs. 21,800 in 1933-34 to Rs. 32,326 in 1934-35. With the Government of India grant it will be possible for the Department to expand the activities of this section, particularly on its marketing side. The establishment of an eri-seed supply station at Ranchi to be financed out of the Government of India grant should remove the difficulties experienced in previous years in developing sericulture as a cottage industry.

7. No provision could again be made in the budget for the year under review for financial aid to industries. The progress of realization of outstanding loans was unsatisfactory. The total amount realized during the year amounted to Rs. 29,721 on account of principal and Rs. 2,538 on account

of interest leaving outstanding overdues at the end of the year of Rs. 43 on account of principal and Rs. 6.7 on account of interest. The total amount still outstanding on account of principal alone is Rs. 69. The poor recoveries were due to the continued depression in the milling industry to which most assistance was given under the State Aid to Industries Act.

8. The fry supplied by the Fisheries section amounted to 326,000 as against 392,000 during the previous year. This was due to the abolition of the Sambalpur centre and a fall of 89 per cent in the supply of fry from the Patna centre. The Cuttack centre, however, showed a marked increase from 131,000 in 1933-34 to 203,000 in 1934-35. The heavy fall in the supply of fry in the Patna centre was due to depression and to the fact that propaganda for pisciculture had to be curtailed as the services of the fishery propaganda officer were utilized temporarily in earthquake relief work. In Cuttack where the propaganda work was carried on without interruption, there was an increased supply of about 55 per cent. The export of fresh fish from the province, which had increased from 69,980 maunds in 1932-33 to 92,918 maunds in 1933-34, again dropped to 77,110 maunds during the year under report. The fall in export was heaviest on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which was no doubt due to the earthquake.

9. During the year under review an important experiment was made in the establishment of an Information Bureau as a part of the Industries Department. The object of this Bureau is to assist suitably qualified candidates of the province to secure employment in industrial concerns, but for the present registration is confined only to candidates possessing technical qualifications or a science degree. The Bureau has made an encouraging start and every effort is being made to secure the co-operation of industrial concerns. Given this co-operation, the Bureau should prove to be of value in diverting educated young men of the province to industry.

10 The reports on the working of the Sugarcane Act and the Rules framed thereunder indicate that the action taken by the local Government has been of real benefit to cane-growers The Inspectors appointed for the administration of the Act and the Rules are reported to have worked satisfactorily and serious malpractices were held in check. The minimum price for cane throughout the season was five annas

a maund. Some factories paid more than the minimum rate. Owing to the shortage of cane the price tended to rise towards the close of the crushing season. The Advisory Committees constituted in the different controlled areas worked satisfactorily and much credit is due to the members of these committees for their efforts to secure harmony within the industry. The suggestions made for the amendment are under consideration.

11. In conclusion the Government of Bihar and Orissa (Ministry of Education) are pleased to record their appreciation of the work of the Industries Department during the year under review. Without increase in staff additional duties were undertaken without in any way lowering the standard of efficiency. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Dhar for his interesting report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution, with a copy of the report, be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour.

ORDERED also that the resolution be published in the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette* and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Govt. of Bihar and Orissa
(Ministry of Education),
D. C. DAS,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

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